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SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853.

SIXPENCE WITH SUPPLEMENT,

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE new Ministry, of which the composition was officially announced by the Earl of Aberdeen on Monday evening last, is one that appears destined to a long and vigorous existence. Its policy was tersely and truly expressed by the new Premier. " No Government," said the noble Earl, "is now possible in this country except a Conservative Government-and, what is equally true, no Government is now possible except a Liberal Government." The old terms of Conservative and Liberal have lost their former significancy. They may be convenient to a few, but they are vague or distasteful to the many; who look upon them as idle distinctions, which have no real meaning; or as mischievous shibboleths "which prevent men from acting together who are able to perform good service to the Crown and to the country." Public opinion has long pointed to the result which we now behold-a union of moderate and experienced statesmen; a coalition (we have no better word) of men of honour, of character, of judgment, and of sagacity. The time requires the services of men wedded to no theories; entangled with no foregone conclusions of exploded

policy, stronger over their minds than reason and public necessity; of practical men, living in a practical age, and bringing to the conduct of public affairs the sound intellect and the conscientious discharge of duty which they apply to the private concerns of life. Such a Ministry the country has at length obtained. It boasts for its leaders men long accustomed to serve under the guidance of Lord John Russell, and men equally eminent who rendered invaluable service to their country during the period that the late Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister. It would be unjust to record the formation of a Ministry comprising so many eminent men, formerly more or less opposed to each other, without paying a respectful tribute to the utter unselfishness which they have exhibited in accepting office. Lord John Russell—once Prime Minister-has consented, on public grounds, to fill a minor Lord Palmerston, position. whose name is identified throughout Europe with a vigorous and far-seeing Continental policy, has consented, for the same high reasons, to waive his claim to the seals of the Foreign-office, and to serve his country in another department. The same patriotic abnegation of self has been displayed by Sir James Graham and other Ministers. We may reasonably hope, for these and other reasons, that the era of useful statesmanship has commenced. It was time that the long reign of party obstructiveness should close, and that representative Government -misunderstood, discredited, or maligned throughout Europeshould receive in its birthplace and home a satisfactory proof that no other form of Government is fitted to be permanently conducive to the social and moral progress of a great and

intelligent people. The parliamentary history or England, since the overthrow of the Peel Administration in 1846, is indeed full of lessons to all civilised States. The evolutions and revolutions of party-ending, as they have done, in the tardy conversion of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli and their followers to sound economic principles—the patient and respectful acquies-

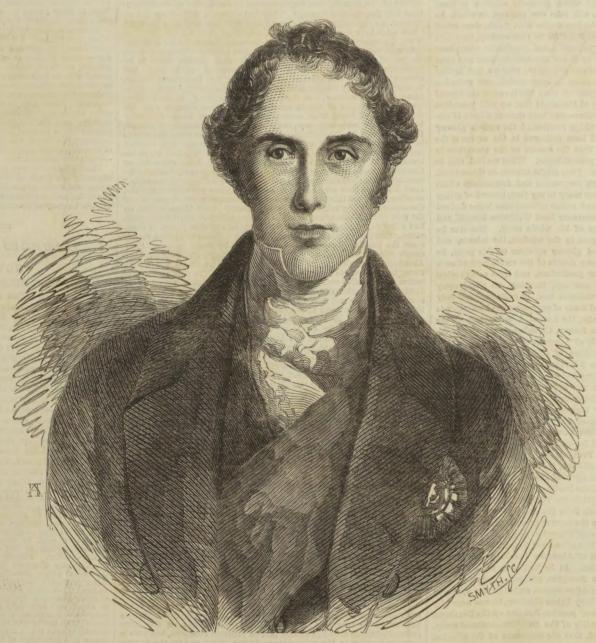
installation of the present Ministry amid the respect and hopefulness of the people-the perfect working, if we may so phrase it, of the State machine-may well make the nation thankful and proud of its position as the oldest and freest of constitutional States—the teacher and the exemplar of the world.

The only fear expressed with reference to the new Ministry is one that, of itself, is a high tribute to the genius and the ability of the men who compose it. "Where," cry the critics, "are the common soldiers of the Ministerial regiment? Aberdeen, Russell, Gladstone, Palmerston, Graham, Newcastle, Herbert-these are generals and field-marshals. The rank and file is nowhere to be found. Such men are accustomed to command, and will not be willing to obey. They are each too clever and too ambitious to serve, and will inevitably quarrel for power and for predominancy: they will fall to pieces from excess of strength." Such criticism does injustice to the high public spirit and fine sense of honour and duty, which have led the foremost statesmen of our age and country to forego some inessential differences of opinion at the call of their Sovereign; and to

liament constitutionally and regularly disapproved of it—and the | the discontent of all — is dead, and buried at a crossroad in the place of ignominy; and that no other question equally clamorous is reserved for consideration in the present day. Those questions that remain for discussion are, doubtless, difficult enough, and will excite that amount of party warfare which is conducive to the wholesomeness of the political atmosphere in a free country like this; but they are not of a kind to dissever the links which bind together conscientious and intelligent men in the discharge of public duty. The late illustrious Sir Robert Peel, amid the many eminent services which he rendered to this nation, cleared away much obsolete rubbish from the minds, not only of the men who formed the party with which he began life, but of the parties which opposed, or, but coldly supported him in later times. He left the ground clear for new and better combinations than he found, or conducted; and, at the sacrifice of himself, inaugurated a new régime and a new system. That system was the system of the practical and the safe;—the system of living fact, as opposed to that of dead theory. All our present statesmen feel, or will feel, the advantage of that great revolution, or renovation, which he accomplished; and

the most eminent of them are already devoting themselves with praiseworthy zeal, to the task reserved for them, irrespective of party cries and party obstructions. The Earl of Aberdeen, in his address to the House of Peers; Lord John Russell, in his electoral manifesto to the citizens of London; and several of the other Ministers, in their addresses to their constituency, have sketched the line of duty which the new Government feels itself bound to follow, and enumerated the various questions that will demand its advocacy. The Ministers have succeeded to power at a time when the public mind is ripe to aid them in the wise and practicable reforms which they announce. The cause of religious liberty needs but little at their hands -but that little it will receive The cause of civil liberty needs something more. "The progress of the working-classes in knowledge and intelligence ought," says Lord John Russell, "to be accompanied by an increased share of political power;" and that power, based upon property and intelligence, will be accorded to them. It is evident, however, that this question, linked as it is with that of Parliamentary Reform in general, will not be rashly or prematurely brought before the public Refore a new Reform Bill however slightly in advance of that passed in the year 1832, can be made acceptable to Conservatism on the one hand, and to the unenfranchised people on the other, much truth remains to be promulgated, and much error to be combated and disproved. But the question will grow, and will be debated, it is to be hoped, not with anger and passion, as the last Reform Bill was, but with the sober and thoughtful anxiety which its importance demands.

Social progress and financial reform are subjects of more immediate interest. They include the education of the people-the amendment of the judicial system, whether of common or ecclesiastical law, or of equitythe extension of sanitary legislation-and a revision and readjustment of our fiscal code, in such a manner as shall free industry and commerce from undue pressure, give scope to enter prise, and allow the national energies the wholesome expansion



THE NEW PREMIER.-THE RIGHT HON, THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.

unite in the formation o. a strong and wisely Liberal, yet strictly Conservative, Government. The critics do not remember that one great and inexorable question-which has vexed the hearts and distracted the minds of English politicians, from the peace of Waterloo to the installation of the Derby Ministry-has been brought to a solution . that Protection—as a tax upon bread for the supcence of the country in such a Government as the last, until Par- posed benefit of a few, and to the real misery of the many, and

which they need. All these questions, numerous and important as they are, will receive attention. Many of them-in particular the education of the people, and the remission of Excise and other taxes, which prevent the employment of labour-are questions of urgency that admit of no delay. In addition to these are the questions of colonial and foreign policy, and the national security, which must no longer be emperilled amid the armaments of Europe. In these respects also we may, without being over sanguine, confidently trust that our affairs are in good keeping. The Ministry is strong in administrative talent. Every member of the Cabinet is a master of his business, and brings character, experience, and ability to the performance of great duties, at a time when England more than ever needs all these qualities in her statesmen.

THE NEW PREMIER.—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

In the course of a long life, spent more or less in the public service, the Earl of Aberdeen has played an important, though not a prominent or Ostentatious part in state affairs. The weight he had acquired, from his experience and probity, is best attested by the readiness with which the chief men of different parties consented to take office under him.

George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen in the Peerage of Scotland, and Viscount Gordon in that of the United Kingdom, is the son of the late Lord Haddo, and grandson of the third Earl of Aberdeen, by the youngest daughter of W. Baird, Esq., of Newbyth. He was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1784; so that, as he observed a few days back in addressing the House of Lords, he is not far short of seventy years old-an advanced age at which to undertake the cares of the Prime Ministership of a great empire.

His Lordship's early education was completed at Harrow, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he graduated as M.A. in 1804. Having succeeded to the Scotch titles in 1801, he proceeded upon an extensive foreign tour, during which his faculties, previously improved by his university and home education, became ripened by actual contact with the world. He visited France, Italy, and Germanythe conventional lands to which the nobility and the wealthy of his early days confined their peregrinations; but the young Lord broke through the trammels of custom, and, burning with a desire to visit those classic countries with which in imagination he had become so well acquainted during the progress of his studies, he passed to Greece, returning to England, in 1804, with his mind richly stored with information, and more particularly with all that knowledge which relates to art. The good use which the young Lord had made of his opportunities did not long remain unrecognised; for, in 1806, he was chosen one of the Representative Peers of Scotland-an honour which was repeated in 1807, and again in 1812, his return on the last occasion being carried by the largest number of votes

An evidence of his advancing reputation had been afforded in the previous year. He was chosen to move the Address in the House of Lords. in answer to the Prince Regent's Speech. This was on the 12th of February, 1811; and his speech on the occasion was characterised by more than the ordinary ability which generally attaches to these first parliamentary effusions. We will take one passage, in which he strongly urges the prosecution of the Peninsular War. "If he were asked (he said) what we had done by our rampaign in that country, he would answer, that we had withdrawn a numerous and formidable army from the country of Spain, commanded by one of the most eminent and most fortunate of the Generals in the service of France; that we had baffled the first attack of that powerful army so commanded, and gained a glorious triumph; that we had preserved from the invaders the capital and a large portion of the country of Portugal; that we still presented to them the formidable front of defiance, and held them in a state of disgraceful inactivity. If their Lordships recollected the various gloomy predictions of ill-success which had been delivered in the course of the last session, it must be admitted that the results of the operations in Portugal had surpassed even the general hopes. What we had still to do depended on future occurrences. They might expect, on this subject, a repetition of all those melancholy prognostics and forebodings which they had already heard; but he was ready to say that, instead of giving in to such prognostics, he should much rather adhere to the hopes derived from the accounts of our brave commander Lord Wellinton himself, and the expectations and high spirits of his whole army. However he might be induced to pay every respect to the wisdom, the talents, and foresight of others who entertained gloomy opinions on this point, he must be permitted to indulge strong doubts of the correctness of such opinions after the failure of former predictions, and upon a fair review of what had already passed. To continue, therefore, to afford every assistance to the nations of the Peninsula was, he contended, not only sound policy, but the most effectual mode of promoting the best interests of this country." In this speech, also, the Earl of Aberdeen uttered the sentiment that the claims of the Roman Catholics, when considered, ought to be dealt with in a spirit of "conciliation, moderation, and liberality;" but, in the "then position of affairs," he objected to the subject being entertained. In the following year his Lordship spoke upon this and other subjects affecting Ireland.

In 1813 the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. Joining the allied army on the frontiers of Bohemia, he subsequently accompanied the Emperor of Austria throughout the campaign, and ultimately he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of this country. His diplomatic services were conducted so greatly to the satisfaction of his Government and Sovereign, that, on the conclu the war, he was created a British Peer, his patent, as Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, bearing date the 1st of June, 1814. From this period, until 1828, when he joined the Administration of the Duke of Wellington, in cellor of the Duchy of Lan did not take a very prominent part in the exciting Parliamentary discussions. He was soon transferred from the agreeable office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to the more responsible post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his appointment dating from the month of May, 1828. He held the seals of this office until November 1830.

The foreign policy of the Earl of Aberdeen has been subjected to severe criticism and animadversion. As he had been our Minister at Vienna at the time of the great European settlement, when we were ranged on the side of the Continental Sovereigns, and as he now appeared as the Foreign Secretary under a Tory Prime Minister, he was naturally supposed by the earnest advocates of popular freedom on the Continent to be a devoted adherent of the policy of the anti-Constitutional party. On the other hand it was assumed, that the statesmen of the school of Canning were devoted to the cause of the Constitutionalists. In regard to both there was misapprehension. Lord Aberdeen was not so decidedly a supporter of "despotic" principles, nor were the pupils of Canning so disinterestedly the friends of freedom. Lord Aberdeen's support of the autocratic Sovereigns extended no farther than the maintenance of the principle of non-intervention; the frank and unreserved recognition of the de facto Sovereign of each country, without reference to internal agitation for changes of Government. We speak, of course, of the noble Earl's public acts, not of his private sentiments. The pupils of Canning, on the other hand-of whom Lord Palmerston was the most distinguished -did extend their sympathy to those who were struggling for Constitutional Government; but they did so not merely from their love of freedom, but also because they thought that the material interests of the empire might be served by extended influence over the sympathies of foreign Governments and peoples.

In the course of his first administration of the foreign affairs of this country, the Earl of Aberdeen exemplified in his own proceedings the position we have just laid down. The legitimate Sovereigns were in the ascendant, and with them he was on terms of cordiality in his public capacity. But events occurred, a few months before his resign which tested the principle of non-interference. The revolution of 1830 in France having led the way to the throne for the Orleans dynasty, Lord Aberdeen, as the organ of the Ministry of the Duke of Wellington, at once recognised the new Sovereign. Intermediately, had occurred that "untoward event" the Battle of Navarino; and the general foreign policy of the country required no ordinary firmness and skill for its adequate management.

It is almost needless to say that the Earl of Aberdeen, who had always been friendly to religious freedom, cordially supported the Eman cipation Act and the Tests and Corporations Acts repeal

The downfal of the Wellington Administration, at the close of 1830 of course led to the resignation of Lord Aberdeen. During the two previous years, his policy had been assailed by Lord Palmerston, until lately his colleague. In June, 1829, and again in March, 1830, the noble Viscount had delivered brilliant and powerful speeches condemnatory of the apathy exhibited by England, herself so much the gainer by freedom, towards those nations of the Continent which were struggling for Constitutional freedom. When, in 1820, Lord Palmerston was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Aberdeen was converted into the assailant-conceiving, as he did, that our interference compromised ourselves, without helping the objects of our sympathy.

The noble Earl was very severe on the Spanish and Portuguese policy of Lord Palmerston; and he generally protested against our attempts to domineer over the councils of other nations.

When, in the year 1834, the Whigs were dismissed, and Sir Robert Peel formed a Government, the Earl of Aberdeen did not resume his old post at the Foreign-office, which was held by the Duke of Wellington, but he accepted office as Colonial Secretary. cordially into the spirit of the Tamworth manifesto, and thenceforth became a political disciple and ally of Sir Robert Peel.

With the resumption of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs by Lord Palmerston, re-commenced the political opposition of the Earl of

The interference of this country in the affairs of Spain, and more especially the general administration of Foreign Affairs by Lord Palmerston, became, in the year 1837, the subject of debate in both Houses of Parliament. The Earl of Aberdeen spoke in the House of Lords on the 27th of April of that year, upon a motion originated by Lord Alvanley, which opened up the whole question. Attacking the Government for their construction of the quadruple treaty, and deprecating as visionary the attempt on the part of one country to secure the internal peace of another, his Lordship asked-" Did not this attempt to make ourselves answerable for the pacification of Spain ount to rendering ourselves responsible for the acts of the Spanish Government, even if those acts extended to the confiscation of the property of the Church, the sending forth the inhabitants of the religious houses to beg, and driving them even to destitution and death? The scheme of the Ministry was unprecedented in the history of the country. How had they pacified Greece? They had drawn a line—they had separated the population on the two sides of that line, and they had said, 'You shall keep the peace; you shall neither of you pass this line; or, if you do, we will attack you.' And so with Holland and Belgium. But, with regard to Spain, they had giventhat country a mere gratuitous pledge of assistance; and he asked if that pledge were to be permanent under all changes of Government (and they had already had one Government changed, and an anarchical regime, founded on military insurrection, established in its stead)—where, in the name of common-sense, was their assistance to end? If their object were the restoration of the internal peace of Spain, then, in case the Government of Spain were avowedly a Republic, as it was gradually becoming at present—nay, even in the case of Don Carlos being at Madrid, the treaty must go on indefinitely, so long as a single smuggler was to be found in any corner of Spain, Ministers had made this country party, or rather auxiliary, to a war, in which not only had we no interest, but in which it was not even pretended that either our safety or that of Spain was concerned. We had made ourselves a party to one of the most brutalising and demoralising wars that had ever disgraced humanity." Lord Aberdeen then asked Lord Melbourne to state his opinion frankly, whether he did not think that all classes in this country felt disgust at our Government having taken share in the contest? Lord Minto replied on the part of the Government; but the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, Lord Aberdeen said, "that, to his humble comprehension, it appeared that, throughout the whole extent of the British empire, the only real approbation of this policy was to be found in Downing-street. He would go further, and say that murmurs as to perty of the Church, the sending forth the inhabitants of the religious ouses to beg, and driving them even to destitution and death? The scheme of the Ministry was unprecedented in the history of the country-

the House of Lords by the Earl of Dalhousie, when Lord Aberdeen was asked whether he meant to re-introduce the Bill. He declined to do so, on the ground that the extreme party in the Scotch church were evidently bent on destroying all patronage, to which length he could not go, so that it was weather. evidently bent on destroying all patronage, to which length he could not go; so that it was useless for him to interfere. Throughout the discussions on this question, Lord Aberdeen evinced a desire to conciliate, short of submitting to the extreme demands of the non-intrusionists. Out of this measure there arose a long correspondence between Lord Aberdeen, Dr. Chalmers, and the secretaries of the Non-intrusion Committee, spreading over the interval between January and May, 1840. It was at the desire of Lord Aberdeen that this correspondence was printed and published.

Towards the close of the same year, the Earl of Aberdeen was nomi-

Towards the close of the same year, the Earl of Aberdeen was nomi-minated by Sir Robert Peel to the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs—a post which he continued to hold till 1846. He acted on the same general principle that had guided him on previous occasions, but with a stronger leaning to the maintenance of the status quo in the various countries of the Continent than had actuated Lord Palmerston. On home questions he gave a stayler and conditions with a stronger leaning to the continent than had actuated Lord Palmerston. On

countries of the Continent than had actuated Lord Palmerston. On home questions he gave a steady and cordial support to Sir Robert Peel, especially in his proposal to repeal the Corn-laws.

In a debate in the House of Lords, on January, 1846, involving the motives for the temporary resignation, during the recess of the Government, of Sir R. Peel, Lord Reaumont demanded to know the reasons which had made converts of certain members of Sir R. Peel's Cabinet, especially designating the Earls of Aberdeen, Ripon, and Haddington. The Earl of Aberdeen replied on his own behalf:—"When my right hon. friend (Sir R. Peel), early in November, made that proposal to the Government which has been alluded to (Corn-law Repeal), I gave it my cordial and unhesitating assent. It would not be proper at this moment to enter into the reasons which induced me to come to that opinion; but, such is the opinion which I then entertained, and which I entertain now." opinion which I then entertained, and which I entertain now."

Lord Aberdeen's share in the Convention with America on the subject of the Oregon territory was alluded to by the noble Earl, in reply to some interrogatories from Lord Brougham. "When I saw (he said) that the Senate and the House of Representatives had adopted resolutions in such a conciliatory and friendly disposition, I did not delay for a moment; but, putting aside all ideas of diplomatic etiquette which might have led me to expect that some steps would be taken on the for a moment; but, putting aside all ideas of diplomatic etiquette which might have led me to expect that some steps would be taken on the other side, I prepared the draught of a Convention, which was sent by the packet of the 18th of May to Mr. Pakenham, to be proposed for the acceptance of the United States Government. That Convention has been accepted." In the same spirit of conciliation, which his adversaries denounced as unworthy concessions, did Lord Aberdeen conduct the general foreign policy of the empire, while he still retained effice. He resigned in 1846 resigned in 1846

resigned in 1846.
Out of office, Lord Aberdeen resumed his antagonism to the policy of Lord Palmerston; and, at the death of Sir Robert Peel, he was at once regarded as the nominal, if not the actual head of the Peelist party.

In the discussions on the Greek question, which agitated Europe during the year 1850, the Earl of Aberdeen took a somewhat prominent part. Admitting the great blame to which the Greek Government was liable for the non-fulfilment of its engagements, and the evasion of our demands with so much duplicity, he gave it as his opinion that our claims were not indisputable, although they might be just. Our proceedings in connection with the affair had been violent. Going into a criticism of the points connected with the disputed cession of the islands of Elaphonisi and Sapienza, he observed that France and Russia had guaranteed connection with the affair had been violent. Going into a criticism of the points connected with the disputed cession of the islands of Elaphonisi and Sapienza, he observed that France and Russia had guaranteed the integrity of Greece, and Greece might not think she ought to place in our possession the islands we claimed without the consent of the guaranteeing powers. (And here the noble Lord attempted-a pun). It might be better, he said, for our Government to be in possession of Sapienza, but even wisdom is only to be obtained by legitimate means. On a subsequent occasion, during the same session, the noble Lord again expressed his views on Lord Palmerston's policy, denouncing our continual efforts to rival French influence in Greece as rash and unjustifiable. "You have taught," he said, "the whole of Greece to consider France as its protector against British violence; and you are yourselves receiving lessons of moderation and justice from France—from revolutionary and Republican France, with a Bonaparte at her head. If England had not accepted the mediation of France, France must unavoidably have placed herself in an attitude of hostility towards England, or the French Government must have been shaken to its foundations—if foundations it has any." Again, when Lord Stanley brought the subject formally under the notice of the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen spoke strongly in condemnation of the policy pursued by his rival, Lord Palmerston. The recent proceedings in the Greek waters, he contended, had excited one universal cry of indignation throughout Europe; and when he looked at our relations with Europe generally, he found them in an unprecedented condition; but there was this consolation, that the nations of the Continent fortunately separated the conduct of her Majesty's Government from the feelings of the English people.

Besides his Scottish title of Earl of Aberdeen and his English peerage as Viscount Gordon, Lord Aberdeen is, in the peerage of Scotland, Viscount Gordon, Lord Aberdeen is, in the pe

all of the creation of 1682, which is also the date of the Earkom. He is a Baronet of Scotland, of the date 1642. The first Earl was Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1682.

Lord Aberdeen married, in the year 1805, the daughter of the first Marquis of Abercorn. She died in 1812. He married, in 1815, the daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, relict of James Viscount Hamilton, and mother of the second Marquis of Abercorn. This lady died in 1833.

Lord Aberdeen was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1808, and a Privy Councillor in 1814. In 1827 he was elected Chancellor of the University and King's College, Aberdeen; in 1846 he was appointed Ranger of Greenwich-park, and in 1846 Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. In the same year he resigned the Presidentship of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, which he had held since the year 1812. In the year 1820, he had excited much interest in the society by exhibiting the Household Book of King James I.—a valuable addition to our knowledge of the domestic economy of the age in which that Monarch lived.

We have alluded to the noble Earl's taste for art. In 1822 he published a work on "Grecian Architecture," much admired for its refined taste and knowledge, and remarkable also for his having there controverted Burke's definition and theory of "associated ideas." The allusion of Lord Byron to "The travelled Thane—Athenian Aberdeen," will be fresh in the memory of the reader. As a literary man he is more accomplished than anxious for fame. Although of an extremely retiring disposition, when he does appear in public, on festive or commemorative occasions, he invariably proves his superiority. He is also quite capable of unbending from his constitutional gravity, and of entering into the full spirit of convivial meetings. Those who were present when he presided at the dinner intended to promote a national monument to Burns, declare that a better chairman—one more capable of blending social enjoyments with the necessary objects of such meetings—could not be found.

The Earl of Aberdeen is

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THE MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Monday, the Earl of ABERDEEN entered into a statement o the circumstances under which the Government had acceded to office, and of the policy which they intended to pursue. With respect to the charge of conspiracy brought against him by Lord Derby, his Lordship said—"My share in such a conspiracy was not for the purpose of ejecting the noble Lord from office, but for the purpose of keeping with the iterated from the applications and uncertain him in office. When it appeared, from the ambiguous and uncertain nature of an important paragraph in her Majesty's Speech that it was in dispensably necessary that some resolution should be moved, or some declaration made, of the advantages of Free-trade, my only anxiety was that the terms of that resolution should be such as the noble Lords opposite and their colleagues might adopt consistently with their own declara-tions, and without doing violence to their own feelings. Those terms were framed and adopted; and singularly enough, they had the effect intended by those who prepared them—namely, that of enabling the noble Lords to continue to hold the offices which they then held; and, by the assistance and the votes of the very conspirators themselves, they were so enabled to continue to hold those they then held; and, by the assistance and the votes of the very conspirators themselves, they were so enabled to continue to hold those offices. My Lords, if any further evidence were required of the nature of that conspiracy, I have to state that, precisely at that time, I had myself taken measures to engage a residence at Nice, with the firm determination of passing a few winter months upon the shores of the Mediterranean." The resignation of Ministers and the summons from her Majesty were altogether unanticipated on his part; but when those events took place he felt it his duty to undertake the formation of a Government. In the course of a week he succeeded in forming a list, which had obtained the approbation of her Majesty, and now stood for the judgment of the country. Passing to the proposed policy of the Government, his Lordship observed that, with regard to the foreign department, the same policy had been pursued by this country for the last thirty years, differing only in some slight degree as to the modes of execution. That policy was to admit the perfect freedom and independence of every country of Europe, whatever form of government it might choose to adopt, and especially to maintain peace. At the same time, however, the Government were not disposed to relax those measures of defence which the honour of the country might seem to require. The commercial system which they proposed would be founded upon the maintanance and extension of the principles of Free-trade as established by Sir Robert Peel, to which his Lordship—without entering upon the general question of direct or indirect taxation—said he believed that they owed the present prosperity of the country. Another great object of the Government would be the extension of National Education. All parties seemed to agree as to the propriety of the principle, and to differ only as to the mode of working it out. It would be the aim of the Government to give the Church its legitimate influence in a general and universal system of education, without a Aberdeen) would never have associated himself with Lord John Russell, unless he had believed him to be a Conservative; and Lord John Russell would never have associated himself with him (Lord Aberdeen) unless he had believed him to be a Liberal. The two were mere party terms, and it was necessary that the measures of the Government should be both one and the other. Alluding to the remarks made by Lord Derby on a recent occasion respecting the progress of democracy, Lord Aberdeen denied that they had anything to apprehend on that score. The country was never more quiet, contented, and prosperous than at the present moment—a result which he believed to be mainly caused by the establishment of the commercial system of Sir Robert Peel. In conclusion, his Lordship lamented that Lord Derby should entertain any hostile intentions towards the Government, which, in the policy which it proposed to pursue, had for its object the general good of the people. He moved that the House adjourn to the 10th of February.

The Earl of Derry addressed their Lordships, excusing his rather in-

The Earl of Derby addressed their Lordships, excusing his rather informal rising on such an occasion, by saying that the personal references of the Premier to him, and the denials which his late assertions had received from other quarters, required that he should reiterate and substantiate the charge which he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning—that, from the company of the existent that he had made on resigning that the company of the existent that he had made on resigning that the company of the existent that he had made on resigning that the company of the existent that the head made on the hea of the Premier to him, and the denials which his late assertions had received from other quarters, required that he should reiterate and substantiate the charge which he had made on resigning—that, from the commencement of the session, there had been a combination among different parties to overthrow his Government. He could not urge that charge further against the Premier after the denial given; but he justified the charge generally by quoting Sir James Graham's speech at Carlisle, to the effect that the issue before the country at the general election was simply whether the people had or had not confidence in the Government of the Earl of Derby, and by detailing the course taken by Sir James Graham in advising Mr. Villiers to move his Free-trade motion, and in assenting, in the first instance, with Lords J. Russell and Aberdeen, to Mr. Villiers's resolution, while it contained those words which it was known the Government would not have accepted. No doubt the party with which the present Frenier was connected descrted Mr. Villiers, and voted for the resolution, which was not offensive to the Government; but they had only done so after Lord Palmerston had intervened; and if it was true what Lord Aberdeen now said, that the object was to record the principle of Free-trade in such a way as to make their record unanimous, how was it that the only party Sir James Graham did not consult in drawing up the resolution Mr. Villiers originally left to his keeping was the party of the Government? Passing from this quasi-historical narrative, his Lordship commented on Lord Aberdeen's speech, regretted the vagueness of the programme of measures, and expressed his incapacity to comprehend the principle upon which the combination has been brought about his disagreed altogether with the first limit of the parties represented in the new Government. Had Lord Aberdeen had said of British foreign policy having been identical for the heads of the parties represented in the new Government. Had Lord Aberdeen had said of British fore

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday, Mr. HAYTER obtained writs for the following places, vacant by the acceptance of office by the sitting members:—London, Tiverton, University of Oxford, Southern Division of the County of Wilts, Carlisle, Halifax, Southwark, Leeds, Nottingham, Cavan, Marlborough, Scarborough, Hertford, and Morpeth.

On Tuesday the House met, but no business was done.

On Wednesday new writs were ordered for Wolverhampton, Aylesbury, Oxford, Leith, Dumfries, Gloucester, Limerick, Brighton, and Southampton.—The House then adjourned till Friday.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

THE CITY OF LONDON.—Lord John Russell's address to the electors appeared on Monday. He states that he has little of novelty to add to the declarations he made on the 22nd of May, previous to the late general election. "I then said that I could have no hesitation in accepting the challenge to decide, finally, completely, and conclusively the contest between Protection and Free-trade. That contest has been decided, finally and conclusively, in favour of Free-trade. I then said, and I now repeat, that the commercial policy of the last ten years was not an evil to be mitigated, but a good to be extended—not an unwise and disastrous policy, which ought to be reversed, altered, or modified, but a just and beneficial system, which should be supported, strengthened, and upheld. I adverted at the same time to the legal difficulties and expenses which clogged the transfer of land, the complicated machinery of the Customs department, and the remaining burdens and restrictions on the shipping interest. Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the removal of these impediments to the increase of our prosperity. Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the removal of these impediments to the increase of our prosperity. Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the relief of that portion of our fellow-subjects who are at all excluded by their religious belief from political privileges. I entertain a sanguine hope of success in that endeavour. I then stated that the progress of the working classes in knowledge and intelligence ought to be accompanied by an increased share of political power, while I was aware how difficult a task it is to adjust, in any plan of representation, the respect due to ancient prescription with the claims of advancing trade, increased population, and growing intelligence. To this task the Ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen will anxiously apply themselves. A matter of so much importance requires from the Government the most deliberate consideration before any measures are submitted to Parliam

Ionday next.

Southwark.—In his address Sir. W. Molesworth states: "I have accepted office with pleasure, because I think that to an Englishman who has tade politics the chief study of his life it is a worthy and becoming object rambition to obtain, by honourable means, the power of serving his overeign and his country. My object in taking office is to aid in giving of ambition to obtain, by honourante means, the power of serving his Sovereign and his country. My object in taking office is to aid in giving practical effect to those principles of political science which I believe to be wise, just, and beneficent, to which I have adhered during a Parliamentary career of nearly twenty years, and which have thrice already gained for me the distinguished honour of being one of the members of the Borough—I mean the principles of Free-trade, religious liberty, and equality, rational progress and reform, and colonial self-government." The High Balliff received the writ on Tuesday, and the election is to take place to day (Saturday).

rational progress and reform, and colonial self-government." The High Balliff received the writ on Tuesday, and the election is to take place to-day (Saturday).

CARLISLE.—On Tuesday Sir James Graham's address appeared. After referring to the fall of the Derby Administration, he observes—"In these circumstances, when Lord Aberdeen informed me that he desired my assistance in the service of the Crown, I could not withhold an endeavour to give all the support in my power. Not only my former colleagues in Sir Robert Peel's last Cabinet are associated with me, but Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are re-united in the Administration; and I am about to act with those who repealed the Test and Corporation Acts, who emancipated the Catholies, who abolished slavery throughout the British dominions, who passed the Reform Act, who repealed the Cornlaws, and who, at length, have finally succeeded in establishing Freetrade as the rule of our future commercial policy. In a Cabinet so led and so constructed, the past is the surest earnest of the future. What has been done we shall steadily maintain. What remains to be done we shall endeavour to accomplish by cautious but progressive reforms, based on a desire to improve the condition, to extend the education, and to enlarge the liberty, both civil and religious, of the great body of the people."

Nottingham.—Mr. Strutt's address is little more than a bure announcement of the facts of the case. He says:—"It has been my earnest wish, in accepting office in the new Government, to be enabled to give a more efficient support to those liberal principles of political and commercial policy which have recently received your sanction, as well as that of the majority of the electors of this country; and should you again honour me with your confidence, I trust that you will find that I shall not be the less qualified to represent your feelings or to promote your general and local in-

terests." The writ was proclaimed on Tuesday, and to-day is fixed for the

terests." The writ was proclaimed on Tuesday, and to-day is fixed for the nomination.

Leeds.—The address of Mr. M. T. Baines is equally short. Referring to the new Cabinet, the hon. gentleman observed:—"Among the other arrangements, the vacant office of President of the Foor-law Board has been oliered to me. Though my own wishes might have led me to shrink from duties which I know by experience to be of a most laborious and responsible character, I have not thought it right, under present circumstances, to withhold such services as it may be im my power to render to the public." The election will take place on Monday.

Oxford (Ctry)—Mr. Cardwell has come forward as a candidate for the seat vacated by Sir John Page Wood. After briefly introducing himself as having for more than twenty years enjoyed the personal friendship of many most respected citizens of Oxford, Mr. Cardwell continues:—"The Reform Act was passed when I was a resident in Oxford; and my earnest approbation of that change was always openly expressed. The act of 1846, which abolished the tax upon corn, was contested in Parliament when I was a member of the House of Commons, holding office under Sir Robert Peel; I appeal to your decision whether the happy condition of this country, while every other country of Europe has been disturbed, may not, under Divine Providence, be attributed to the conjoint and beneficial operation of those great measures; and whether the policy by which they are directed may not, therefore, be regarded as at once resolute and enlightened—at once Conservative and Liberal. The authors of the Reform Act are associated in the present Government with the surviving colleagues of Sir R. Peel, and I have accepted office with the confident belief that the policy of the Cabinet will be animated by a spirit of progressive reform. The controversies which have occupied the last ten years are now finally set at rest. To place upon a sound foundation the public finances—to promote the extension of knowledge—to increase the comforts of

on the adhesion of that traitorous band—a body whose support can be purchased only at the cost of faithfulness to the Church, and loyalty to the Throne,"

SOUTH WILTS.—Mr. Sidney Herbert favours the South Wilts electors with a detailed history of the recent crisis. The catastrophe having occurred, though not "by a combination of parties for that purpose," the hon. gentleman proceeds as follows:—"In the present emergency, however, it is necessary that every effort should be made to re-establish our financial system, which cannot but have been shaken by the announcement of the intentions of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. At such a moment I have felt that it is not my duty to stand aloof from the Queen's service; and I have, therefore, joined the Administration of the Earl of Aberdeen—a nobleman whose wisdom and rectitude I have learnt to honour during the many years I have acted with him, and with whom are associated some of the most eminent of living statesmen, with whom I can cordially co-operate in furtherance of the public good. In the month of February, 1851, her Majesty was pleased to recommend to her Parliament to take into its consideration the state of the laws concerning the representation of the people, and it will be the duty of the present Government carefully and deliberately to consider what improvements it may be practicable to introduce into our representative system, with a view to the increased stability of our institutions, and a continued harmony between them and the advancing morality and intelligence of the people. I still believe, as I always have done, that in the maintenance of public credit, in the promotion of the comfort of all classes of the community, in the dissemination of sound education, and in the advancement of well-considered reforms in all departments of the state, lies the best security for the permanent conservation of our institutions. In the convection that the new Administration will honestly and deliberately direct its efforts in furtherance of these great objec

can do the like again. It is expected the nomination will take place on Tuesday.

Halifax.—Sir Charles Wood, in a brief address to his constituents, says—"So short a time has elapsed since I had a full opportunity of stating my views on different questions of public interest, that I will not now occupy your time by repeating them. I have never changed my opinions on public policy, when I have accepted office under the Crown. In the recent short session of Parliament, I believe that, in all my votes, I have faithfully represented the opinions of the great majority of the inhabitants of Halifax. I have voted that the repeal of the Corn-lews was a wise, just, and beneficial measure; that the recent commercial policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people; and against doubling and extending the House-tax, merely for the object of repealing half the Malt-tax, from which, I believe, little or no benefit would have resulted, either to the producer or the consumer."

MORPETH.—Capt. Howard having, from "domestic reasons" retired from the representation of this borough, Sir G. Grey is the candidate for the vacant seat.

vacant seat.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir A. Cockburn, in soliciting for a fifth time the suffrages of the electors of Southampton, states—"Under the new Administration I have accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General, satisfied that the policy of the Government will be one of improvement and progress on the great questions of the day in legal and financial reforms, Parliamentary representation, and colonial government."

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS RUMFORD.—The Boston (U. S.) DEATH OF THE COUNTESS RUMFORD.—The Boston (U. S.) Journal, announces the death of Miss Sarah Thompson, Countess Rumford, at Concord, N. H., aged about 70. This lady was the daughter of the celebrated Count Rumford, who, it will be remembered, was an American by birth, named Benj. Thompson. He resided in England and afterwards in Bavaria in each of which countries he held high official positions. The King of Badaria loaded him with honors and made him a Count; the name selected, was Rumford, the old name of Concord, in the United States, where he was born.—An annuity was settled on him, half of which we believe, was continued to his daughter, during her life. He was a liberal benefactor to Harvard College and the American Academy.

The Great Wesserb Hotel.—In the description of this magnitude.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL .- In the description of this magcencent Hotel, engraved at page 537 of No. 598 of the Illustrated Lo 1 News, the Architect is stated to be Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A ereas the building was designed solely by that gentleman's son, the Charles Hardwick, and has been creeted entirely under his supe

Canda Company.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, Charles Franks, Esq., in the chair, when a report was presented, showing a balance in the year in favour of the company of about £10,000, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Christmas morning, a young lady, daughter of Mr. Francis Pring, a respectable farmer, residing in the village of Amliscombe, near Honiton, Devonshire, was accidentally shot through the head. She was standing in the porchway of the house, with two other women, when her cousin, a young man, accidentally discharged a gun in the kitchen, the contents of which were lodged in the poor young lady's head, and she instantly expired. The other women were, happily, not much integed.

Fires in London.—The report of the London Brigade shows, that from the 1st of January, 1852, to last Thursday, upwards of 1000 fires had occurred in and near the metropolis; the loss of property is roughly estimated at above £2,000,000, and the loss of lives is stated to be very great.

THE COURT.

Although the bustle of political excitement has disturbed the customary Court hospitalities at this season, it has not been allowed to interfere in any way with those Royal charities for which her Majesty's reign has been so remarkable. Last week the usual Royal bounties were delivered at the Almonry, in Whitehall, to 800 aged poor, including lame and blind persons, all of whom received five shiflings each; and the Royal Gate alms were distributed to 168 poor persons, at the rate of thirteen shiflings each. The Court dinner-circle during the week has been confined almost exclusively to the members of the Royal Family and the ladies and gentlemen of the household. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed exercise; and the Prince, on more than one occasion, has enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

On Wednesday, the Queen and the Prince came to town, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; returning to Windsor in the afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, went from Frogmore to Claremont, on Tuesday, to visit the Countess de Neuilly.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska have left London for Paris, on a three weeks' leave of absence.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have taken a mansion for six months in Paris, whither they are about to proceed with the intention of remaining in the French capital until after the coronation of the Emperor, who, it will be remembered, stands in the relation of cousin to the Duchess.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are entertaining a family

The Duke of Argyll arrived at the Duke of Sutherland's, Staf-

ford House, on Tuesday evening, from Roseneath House, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Derby, and Lady Emma Stanley, have left town for Knowsley.

A private letter from Rome mentions that "the Countess of Shrewsbury, accompanied by the youthful Earl, now in his 21st year, had arrived in that city. The health of the Countess was improving; she had been in a very precarious state for some weeks past; and for several days after the decease of the late lamented Earl, her Ladyship's death was hourly expected.

THE COURT THEATRICALS.—The following is the programme of the Royal theatrical entertainments to take place in the Rubens Room at Windsor Castle:—Friday, January 7th: "Henry IV.," Second Part. Friday, January 14th: "The Captain of the Watch" and "The Windmill." Friday, January 21st: A new and original comedy, by Douglas Jerrold, in which Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy, Mr. Harley, Mr. Wright, Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Ryder, and Mrs. Charles Kean will take part. Friday, January 28th: "Paul Pry," followed by "The Lucky Friday." Friday, February 4th: "Macbeth."

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Late in last week the new official appointments were arranged; and on Monday were announced in Parliament, as follows:—

THE CABINET.

THE CABINET.

Earl of Aberdeen—First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Cranworth—Lord Chancellor.
Earl Granville—President of the Council.
Duke of Argyll—Lord Privy Seal.
Viscount Palmerston—Home Department.
Lord John Russell—Foreign Department.
Duke of Newcastle—Colonial Department.
Mr. Gladstone—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir James Graham—First Lord of the Board of Controul.
Sir Valliam Molesworth—Office of Works, &c.
Mr. Sidney Herbert—Secretary-at-War.
Marquis of Lansdowne—Without office.

The above form the Cabinet.

The following appointments have also been made:

The following appointments have also been made:

Mr. Cardwell.—President of the Board of Trade.
Mr. Bernal Osborne—Secretary to the Admiralty.
Hon. H. Fitzroy—Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Mr. F. Peel.—Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Lord Wodehouse.—Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Grenville Berkeley—Secretary to the Poor-law Board.
Sir A. Cockburn—Aktorney-General.
Mr. Bethell—Solicitor-General.
Lord St. Germans—Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
Sir J. Oung—Irish Secretary.
The Right Hon. M. Brady—Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Mr. Brewster.—Attorney-General for Ireland.
Mr. Brewster.—Attorney-General for Ireland.
Sir George Turner has been appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, in the room of Lord Cranworth.
Sir W. Page Wood succeeds Sir George Turner as Vice-Chancellor.
Mr. John Sadleir
Mr. Bouverie
Lord Alfred Hervey
Mr. G. Hayter
Mr. James Wilson
Mr. Mokcrieff-Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Mr. C. P. Villiers—Judge-Advocate-tieneral.
Admiral Berkeley
Lords of the Admiralty.
Lord Drumlarking—Comptroller of the Household.
Mr. Monsell—Clerk of the Ordnance.
Mr. T. Baires—President of the Poor-law Board.
Mr. E. Strutt—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord E. Bruce.—Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.
The Earl of Aberdeen gave the first Cabinet dinner to his colleagues on

The Earl of Aberdeen gave the first Cabinet dinner to his colleagues on

The Earl of Aberdeen gave the first Cabinet dinner to his colleagues on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Argyll-street.

On Wednesday Lord John Russell transacted business, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office. The Duke of New-castle attended, for the first time, at the Colonial Office; and Mr. Frederick Peel attended, as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the room of the Earl of Desart. Earl Granville attended as Lord President at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall. The light Hon. W. E. Gladstone attended at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street, for the first time. Sir William Molesworth attended at the office of Works and Public Buildings, in Whitehall-place, for the first time. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy transasted business as Under Secretary of State, at the Home-office, in the room of Sir William Jollific.

room of Sir William Jollific.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle. At the Court, Lord St. Leonards, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, resigned their seals of office; the Duke of Northumberland resigned his office; and Lord Claud Hamilton delivered up his wand of office. Her Majesty held a Privy Council at three o'clock, at which Sir William Molesworth, Sir John Young, and Mr. Edward Cardwell, were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board.

The Right Hon. Granville Earl Granville was declared by the Queen in Council Lord President of the Privy Council.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Cranworth, his Lordship was sworn into office as Lord High Chancellor of England.

The Right Hon. Henry Viscount Palmerston was sworn into office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (Home Department), and received the seals of office from the Queen.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell was sworn into office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (Colonial Department). The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone received the seal of Chancellor of the Exchequer from the Queen.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell was declared by the Queen in Council President of the Committee in Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Sir William Molesworth kissed hands on being appointed Chief Com-

Plantations.

Sir William Molesworth kissed hands on being appointed Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.

Mr. C. Greville was Clerk of the Council in waiting.

The Earl of Aberdeen had an audience of the Queen before the Privy Council, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Treasury. Sir James Graham had an audience of her Majesty after the Council, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Secretary-at-War.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.

kissed hands on being appointed President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had also audiences of the Orem.

of the Queen. Her Majesty was attended by the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Chamberlain.



ARGYLL HOUSE, ARGYLL-STREET, THE RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting; and General Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting.

The whole of the noblemen and gentlemen attending the Queen's Court and Council partook of luncheon at the Castle.

The Bight Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpo



THE REFORM CLUB-HOUSE. -- MEMBERS AWAITING INTELLIGENCE OF THE FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

RESTORATION OF LOWER PEOVER PAROCHIAL CHAPEL.

This ancient and interesting structure, situated in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire, has lately been restored, and was re-opened for Divine worship on the 19th ult.

Divine worship on the 19th ult.

This church, as appears from existing documents, was built in 1296, by the parishioners, the principal of whom was Richard Grosvenor, of Hulme Hall, Allostock. A fine old tower, still in good repair, was built of stone, in 1582. The body of the church, which consists of nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, was almost entirely built of wood; the outside walls being constructed of timber and plaster; the whole of the interior fittings, and the pillars and arches supporting the roof, were formed of massive oak. On the north side of the chancel is a small chapel, divided from the chancel and south aisle by an open oak screen, quaintly carved, bearing in the centre of the cornice the date, 1624. This chapel is now subdivided, one part being used as a vestry, the other supplying the place of the gallery taken from the tower, the choir and organ being placed there. On the south side is another chapel, separated, like that on the north side, from the chancel and south aisle, by an oak screen. The east end of this chapel is parted off by a massive.



LOWER PEOVER PAROCHIAL CHAPEL (RESTORED), KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE.

careen and gates, and contains two large and handsome monuments of the Shakerley family. This chapel is described by Bishop Gastrell as being added to the church by Geoffrey Shakerley, Esq., whose right was confirmed to it in 1610. The chancel is also separated from the nave by an open screen. The ancient pulpit, in its eight panels, contains some very curious devices in inlaid woods.

In February (last year) an appeal was made to the parishioners, and to the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, for the restoration of this chapel; and, the requisite funds being raised, the works were commenced, and have been completed in a comparatively short space of time. The gallery has been taken from the tower, and the western window restored to its original state and use. The whitewash has been removed from the oak pillars and arches, as also from the font, which has been furnished with a drip-stone. The square sash windows have given place to semi-circular headed ones, of four lancet-shaped lights in the aisle walls, and windows of five lights in the eastern and western ends of the aisles. The carved work has been dressed, and the pews—which remain in their original form—put in perfect repair. The floor of the chancel is paved with Minton's tiles, and the stalls have undergone much repair. But the principal feature of the restoration and improvements is the substitution of three high-pitched roofs for the former flat one, which gives a fur more ecclesiastical appearance to the ancient edifice than it had previously borne. The porch, on the south side, has been restored in admirable style, and adds greatly to the beauty of the edifice. Two handsome gable crosses surmount the ends of the nave and chancel roofs, and the whole exterior appearance of the church is now peculiarly pleasing. Altogether, the restoration may be considered a most perfect one. Peover Chapel is considered to be the finest specimen of timber-built ecclesiastical edifices extant. The restoration has been executed by Mr. A. Salvin.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE mildness of the season has afforded us the opportunity of seeing the new morning toilette in all its splendour and freshness. Black chiefly predominates for dresses, mantelets, and bonnets. The dresses are made of taffetas, with flounces, covered either with flowers, bouquets, or garlands, or stripes of different shades; others are made with a single petti-



THE EMPEROR LOUIS NAPOLEON AT THE HUNTING MEETING, AT COMPIEGNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

coat, trimmed at the extremity and in front with velvet ornaments, cut | coat, trimmed at the extremity and in front with velvet ornaments, cut out with points, and spotted, or à la Grecque. The sleeves for morning dress are much narrower than last year's; the sleeves duchesse, or with cuffs, through which the hand can be passed, are very graceful, and are worn in the morning. The bodies are high, and closed to the neck. We have remarked a taffeta dress on which were applied three stripes of watered silk, cut lengthways; these stripes were edged with black velvet; the body high, closed, and with skirts trimmed in the same way. Bonnets are worn very low behind, very wide in front, and are trimmed

inside with all kinds of ornaments, which fill up the wide space between the bonnet and cheeks. Feathers are coming into fashion again, and share the vogue with flowers, which alone carried the day for some time. The top of the bonnet is still trimmed with bands of velvet alter-







PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

nately with black lace: the edges of these bands are trimmed with a very slight lace; on the top are two feathers, one alternately black and white, and the other of the shade of the velvet bands. Underneath, it is trimmed with plumes, mingled with small blond lace. Blond has recently come into fashion, especially for trimming bonnets. Amongst the novelties are small toothed blonds, rather slight, with which flowers are made, mixed with foliage: these flowers are used for trimming bonnets and evening caps; the foliage is made of gold or velvet.

For evening parties and balls, gold and silver are used in profusion; in gauzes with golden drops, silver stripe, and organdis, whose flounces are trimmed with gold or silver gauze, laid on flat, or plaited.

The head-dresses are literally covered with gold and silver: such as cherry-coloured flowers, chiefly with gold or gold lace foliage, and long ribbons; gilt or silvered, falling to the waist; half of which hangs behind, and the other falls in front, over the shoulder. Much, however, depends on the choice of the shade of the ribbon. Some apprehension has been felt lest the old Empire fashion should return. At a ball lately we have seen a dress with a round waist, with a long ribbon for belt; and some bodies à la Grecque, with a fold down the middle. nately with black lace: the edges of these bands are trimmed with

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Black velvet bonnet; velvet cloak, with sleeves, a little close fitting to the waist, trimmed with embroidery en tambour in front, and round it. Reps Dress.—Here is a new dress for men: the paletôt will be replaced by a frock-coat, rather long.

We engrave, also, a group of head-dress for balls and parties:—
1. Puffing bandeaux, with two bunches of flowers placed on the braid behind the head, and advancing a little towards the front.
2. Young ladies' coiffure of silk ribbon, also fixed on the braid, and one end laid flat on the head; the hair brushed up à Catharine Stuart.
3. Young ladies' coiffure, undulated bandeaux; a wreath of flowers falling behind; the headdress retained by a pink ribbon, put on the comb; and a few separate flowers just on the top of the head, and put comb; and a few separate flowers just on the top of the head, and put

as a diadem.

Puffing bandeaux, mixed with a silk and gold ribbon. A diamond mb and two bunches of flowers encompass the head and join behind

THE EMPEROR AT COMPIEGNE.

THE haut fuit of last week in Paris was the condescension of his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, presenting his hand to M. le Baron de Rothschild, to get into the state-carriage which conveyed his Imperial Majesty and the proud and happy Baron to Compiègne, on the 18th ult.

Great preparations had been made for the Imperial sojourn at Compiègne. The ladies attending the chasse, anticipating invitations to future chasses, furnished themselves with riding-habits of the Imperial livery (green), embroidered with gold, for which Napoleon presented them with uniform buttons. The equipages de chasses are mounted on a very fine scale. There are 120 dogs, all well bred, and 116 horses, which number is to be still further augmented.

The grand hunt took place in the forest on the 20th ult., when all the persons invited breakfasted in their hunting uniform with the Emperor in the grand gallery. Several of the ladies, and among the rest Malle. de Montijo, Madame de Contades, and Madame Drouyn de Lhuys were in official riding habits. A little before twelve, the Emperor got into a hunting carriage, drawn by six horses, in which the Princess Mathilde, the Countess de Persigny, Madame Drouyn de Lhuys, and other ladies, took their places. Four other similar carriages followed, with the other guests. The place of rendezvous was the Carrefour du Cours Bourbon; which our Artist has sketched with the rendezvous. The hounds were there thrown off, and almost immediately four stags were found. Three being abandoned, the fourth afforded a good run of two hours, and at last took the water in the Etang de Ste. Perrine, about five miles from Compiègne. It was there fired at several times, and, after receiving three balls, was at last killed by Colonel Ney, who, getting into a boat, cut the animal's throat in the water. At half-past three the party got back to the Palace, and the dinner took place at five. The curée was effected by torchlight, at eight in the evening, in the courtyard. A great number of spectators we

Next day, the Emperor visited the Hôtel Dieu and the Hospital at Compiègne. He was accompanied by General Carrobert, the Prefect of the Oise, and the Mayor of the town, and was received by the directors and the attendant sœurs de charité. After going through the different wards, and addressing many of the patients in the most affable manner, be actived.

he retired.

On the 22nd, the Emperor visited the Château of Pierrefonds, a fine ruin of the fourteenth century. His Majesty was on horseback, and returned to Compiègne, by the private park, about three o'clock in the afternoon. After his return the Emperor presided at a Council of

Ministers.

His Imperial Majesty and his Court were so well pleased with the splendour of Compiegne that they protracted their stay at the elegant hunting seat, kept Christmas there, and returned to Paris on Tuesday. The forest of Complegne contains about 27,000 acres, and some of the finest oak timber in France is felled in it.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 2nd.-Second Sunday after Christmas. Edmund

SUNDAY, January 2nd.—Second Sanday after Caristinas. Be Burke born, 1730.

MONDAY, 3rd.—General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, died, 1670.
TUESDAY, 4th.—Roger Ascham died, 1568.
WEDNESDAY, 5th.—Duke of York died, 1827.
THURSDAY, 6th.—Epiphany. Old Christmas-day. Twelfth-day.
FRIDAY, 7th.—Fenelon died, 1715.
SATURDAY, 8th.—St. Lucian. Fire Insurance due.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M A h m h m	M A A h m	h m h m	M A h m	M A h m h m	h m No	M A h m h m

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS PRESENTED A GRATIS SUPPLEMENT, WITH THE TITLE-PAGE AND INDEXES OF VOLUME 'XXI.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853.

It was said of Lord Palmerston, while his Lordship was Foreign Minister, that the humblest Englishman abroad felt secure, if wrong or indignity were done him, that his demands for redress would be supported by the whole power and weight of this Empire; and that, wherever he might be, the might of England would be around him. In the famous Pacifico case, Lord Palmerston acted upon this principle, and, perhaps, carried it to the extreme. Pacifico was not exactly an Englishman, and his demands against the Greek Government savoured somewhat too much of what is called "sharp practice" in England, and "smartness" in America, to be quite agreeable to moderate and sagacious men. Yet, even in this case, it was generally admitted that Lord Palmerston's principle was a right one. It was felt to be the policy and the duty of such a country as Great Britain to maintain in the face of the world, against all who might deny it, the inviolability of the persons and properties of inoffensive Englishmen. For the last twelvemonth or more there has been an evident disposition on the part of some foreign powers to subject Englishmen to annoyance and inconvenience, if not to indignity and wrong. This has been particularly the case in Austria, and in those Italian states which are coerced or overawed by the influence and contiguity of the Empire. We need but recal

Mather, and, more recently, of Mr. Paget, to prove that the Austrian Government has not been, recently, very scrupulous in respecting the rights of our countrymen. Various circumstances be alleged in explanation, but none in extenuation of this may be alleged in explanation, but none in extenuation of this conduct. The Austrian Empire is in a state of rottenness. It lacks cohesion. Its populations are diverse and hostile. Germans, Italians, Hungarians, and Tartars, do not fraternise under the Imperial despotism. The treasury is insolvent, and a national bankruptcy "looms in the distance." The State is only held together by harsh military rule; and the capital itself, as well as Austria Proper, and each separate principality or kingdom, is subjected to martial law. In such circumstances the Austrian Government is neculiarly, and perhaps paturally, sensitive; but why this country martial law. In such circumstances the Austrian Government is peculiarly, and perhaps naturally, sensitive; but why this country and its free citizens should be so distasteful to it is not so apparent, unless it be that Great Britain is suspected of looking with no unfavourable eye upon the probable independence of Hungary, and of Lombardy; or, that the draymen of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins made a ferocious attack upon Marshal Haynau. The last may, after all, be the true reason, for it is absurdly believed in Austria that the attack was countenanced if not instigated by the British Government. We do not know of any other circumstances that can make Austria do not know of any other circumstances that can make Austria "sore" against Englishmen. It is to be hoped, however, that the new Foreign Secretary, under the administration of Lord the new Foreign Secretary, under the administration of Bold Aberdeen, while respecting the internal policy of Austria and every other state, will return to the bold, and we believe the safe policy pursued by Lord Palmerston, and make the influence of England to be felt throughout Europe for the protection of Englishmen. There is no reason to fear that Lord John Russell will prove inadequate to the fulfilment of this duty; but, when he were to the provent that he and Lord Russell will prove madequate to the fulliment of this duty; but, on the contrary, much reason to hope, now that he and Lord Palmerston are once again members of the same Ministry, that the vigour which formerly characterised the foreign policy of the Russell Administration will be again displayed. It is high time for a change in this respect. Only a few days before the fall of the Derby Administration was known in Vigour, a flaggrant gase arrays calling for the interference of condays before the fall of the Derby Administration was known in Vienna, a flagrant case arose, calling for the interference of our Government. An English gentleman, fulfilling in that city the functions of correspondent to a London journal, was dragged from his home by the police, cast into the common gaol with felons, stripped naked, searched, and detained in this vile companionship for twenty-four hours, by the military authorities. The only offence—not crime—hinted at was that the "tone" of his letters, intended for readers in London—and not in Vienna—was hostile to the Austrian Government. He was after incarceration hostile to the Austrian Government. He was, after incarceration for the time stated, released on his parole to appear when called upon. The incriminated letters, or portions of letters, were not pointed out to him; and after his release his private correspondence was seized and detained. He threw himself for redress upon the British Ambassador, who has not, up to the date of the last correspondence from Vienna, succeeded in obtaining satisfaction. It is even doubtful whether he has demanded it. We must say that this seems a fitting case for the interference of the Foreign Secretary. Of what use is an Ambassador, if he cannot succeed in protecting his countrymen? and of what advantage can it be to maintain the courtesies of diplomatic intercourse with a State which systematically treats Englishmen thus discourteously and illegally? In the present temper of Europe, England cannot afford to be considered a State whom every Goremment, great or little, may insult without apology or redress.

The prestige of our name and of our national honour was formerly worth more than armies in our support and deferner; and it is ruinous policy for a nation to allow its honour to be touched in the person of any one of its citizens, however poor and humble. The Emperor of the French who, far more than the Emperor of Austria, might be expected to feel annoyed or indignant at the remarks made on his life and policy by the English press, never resorted to such an extreme measure as that adopted on infinitely less provocation at Vienna. The Emperor Napoleon III. knows the power and majosty of England, and respects them. Perhaps the new Foreign Secretary will succeed in impressing the Emperor of Austria with the same

NELSON'S DAUGHTER.—A story is told by the Greek satirist, of a citizen of Corinth, who, perceiving his end approaching, summoned to his bedside, with the physician and the notary, his two dearest friends; friends to whom he had done much service, and who, in return, had professed the most affectionate gratitude and attachment. When the wealthy Aretas and Charixenes (for such were their names) reached the wretched chamber, the expiring Corinthian thus addressed them:-" Receive, my friends, the last blessing of Eudamidas! I know your fidelity and love. I have but two treasures on earth, and to you I bequeath them." Then, turning to the notary, "Write," said he, "and remember this my last will and testament. To Aretas I give and bequeath-my mother, to support her in her age; to Charixenes-my daughter, to endow and marry her. Should either friend die, let his legacy accrue to the survivor.

Undeterred by the warning of Lucian, a far more illustrious man, nigh fifty years ago, had the weakness to re-produce the will of Eudamidas. He, also, had two treasures, and thus he disposed

I leave Emma, Lady Hamilton, therefore, a legacy to my King and Country, that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life. I also leave to the beneficence of my country, my adopted daughter. Horatia Nelson Thompson; and I desire that she will use in future the name of Nelson only. These are the only favours I ask of my King and Country, at this moment when I am going to fight their battle.

NELSON and BRONTE.

No one, we believe, has ever questioned the genuineness of this codicil; nor has the truthfulness of the accounts of Nelson's last moments by Hardy, Beattie, Blackwood, and Dr. Scott, been disputed. They all record alike, that the last distinct accents heard from the pallet in the cockpit of the Victory were, "Remember! I leave Lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia as a legacy to my country. Never forget Horatia. Thank God, I have done my

Such were his dying gifts to England. And how did England receive them? Did she give Lady Hamilton, who, whatever were her private character, was a true patriot, compensation for her voluntary losses and immense services? No! the Government of that day found the bequests of their benefactor as great incumbrances, as were the two ladies of Corinth to the friends of Eudamidas. But grief, drink, debt, the Bench, and remorse, soon relieved the legatees of Lady Hamilton's importunities; and the France which she helped to humble gave her a grave. heart is not so easily broken; and Horatia, her daughter, still survives. But the only notice vouchsafed her has been a dozen or two pages of dispute among rival biographers about her mother.

But what is all this to the purpose? If Nelson left to his country

But what is all this to the purpose? If Nelson left to his country neither his own daughter, nor Lady Hamilton's, but one Horatia Nelson Thompson, it ought to have been sufficient. He purposely threw a veil over her birth, and did his best to mystify her parentage. He only declared—and that should have been enough for England that she was by adoption his, and by legacy ours. a beggar's child out of the workhouse, or adopted some unknown Topsy from Carolina or Jamaica, it would have been the duty of the disagreeable incidents connected with the case of Mr. England to have obeyed the solemn injunction of his will. Had Nel-

son survived his battles, and lived to a good old age, like Wellington, he might, and doubtless would, have provided for his daughter, real or adopted. But this privilege was denied him by the glorious victory of Trafalgar, dearly purchased by his life. Be she who she may, Horatia Nelson lives on to haunt and reproach us. After the lapse of half a century, England has doled out to the prayer

of her father £685 16s. 4d.!

This is no Greek fable, but a living fact—the deliberate reply of Great Britain to Nelson's dying request, "Never forget Horatia!"

Date obolum Belisario.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, December 30th.

The chasse at Compiègne is over, but not the comments and consequences to which it has given rise. Of these the most serious is the disgrace into which M. Edgar Ney—mon cher Edgar, as he used to be in the Presidential days—is said to have fallen. Our authority, which we believe to be strictly correct, tells us that the place of Grand Veneur, lately conferred on him, is to be given to the Prince de Wagram, to whom it was promised last year. This disaster is attributed immediately to a coup de maladresse:—we believe the manner in which, at the first hunting party, M. Ney pursed the stag in the water, and cut its throat—an act which certainly did not seem to belong to the functions of Grand Veneur, but it appears that for some time he has been falling into disfavour, and that this is only the finishing stroks.

M. Ney is said to have already given in his resignation of his post as Aide-de-camp to the Emperor; but he, having refused to accept it, it was withdrawn.

On Saturday evening, a canard went the round that Louis Napoleon had been fired at at Compiègne. It appears that his Majesty is by no means ambitious of public attention being called to his private life, and that he despatched a verbal message to the Constitutionnel, that it was quite unnecessary to entertain his subjects with accounts of all his coups de fusil, his expeditions through the woods, &c. Whereupon the messenger, proud of his mission, and wishing to give it, or himself, all due importance, acted the mysterious, and with much circumlocution and emphasis, desired de ne pas trop parler de Compiègne. Walls have ears, and gossip supplies them with tongues, hence the report was forned, and circulated with all due diligence.

There is much talk respecting a volume of poems about to be published by Victor Hugo, the title of which is somewhat startling—

was formed, and circulated with all due diligence.

There is much talk respecting a volume of poems about to be published by Victor Hugo, the title of which is somewhat startling—"Les Chants du Vengeur." Two pieces in particular are cited, the one named "L'Expiation;" the other, "La Masse de Sibour;" in which the Archbishop of Paris is represented as performing mass with cruets filled with blood! Of course, like Napoleon le Petit, the entry of this book will be prohibited with all the penalties possible; and of course, it will, like it, filter its way in, and be as universally read as that was.

It appears that the nomination of the son of M. Baroche as maître de requêtes, which is about to take place, is a matter of as much dissatisfaction here as certain appointments of the same nature are in England, where family ties are made the means of supplying the public with servants, whose claims, consisting in the possession of certain patronymics, are wholly independent of all other merit. M. Baroche fils, it appears, has barely entered his majority: this fact, along with that of his having been refused his baccalauriat, forms the sum total that is known of the qualifications of M. Baroche fils for the responsible post about to be

pears, has barely entered his majority: this fact, along with that of his having been refused his baccalauréat, forms the sum total that is known of the qualifications of M. Baroche fils for the responsible post about to be confided to him.

Among the nominations most confidently spoken of, as to be announced next month, is that of the Duc de Bassano as grand chambellau. This report, we have reason to believe, is perfectly well founded. The death of Pauline Roland, at Lyons, worn out with grief and fatigue, consequent on her transportation to Algeria, has produced a most powerful effect in the Faubourgs, and more especially in the Faubourgs St. Marceau and St. Antoine. In all is she looked on as a martyr, whose death calls for reckoning, and the expulsion of MM. Geniller and Prosper has further excited a feeling of deep indignation. Of one of these two men the Presse ventures—and it is a venture in these times—thus to speak, "One of the men the most firm, but at the same time the most moderate, of Republican opinions, M. Geniller, Profesor of Mathematics, has received the order to quit Paris to-morrow, Monday, 27th of December, and to leave France. We register this fact without reflections—what reflections could we add?"—(signed) Emile de Girardin.

Geniller, Profesor of Mathematics, has received the order to quit Paris to-morrow, Monday, 27th of December, and to leave France. We register this fact without reflections—what reflections could we add?"—(signed) Emile de Girardin.

The latest theatrical novelty was the first representation last week of the comedy of M. Félicien Mallefille, entitled "Le Cœur et la Dot," at the Théatre Français. Of this piece most of the reviews speak in terms of the highest and most unqualified praise, and of the rapturous applause with which it was received. But the regular authorised reviewers—we say it with all due consideration—have at times their pet theatres, their pet authors, and their pet actors; and, in this case, as in some others, the spirit of favouritism has gone a little in advance of that of justice. The piece in question has undeniable merit. It is original, sufficiently interesting, written with consideable force of language and expression, and is of a highly moral tendency. But, on the other hand, the situations are often exaggerated, and the plot at times confused—defects which strike the spectator more or less through the whole piece, and leave an impression of improbability and confusion on his mind at the conclusion. Hence the reception was much less enthusiastic than certain journals would lead us to believe, and though "Le Cœur et la Dot" may, on the whole, be considered as moderately successful, it will never hold a first place as a standard piece. Eugène Sue is publishing, in the Presse, a novel, called the "Marquise Cornelia d'Alfi." The work begins by an extremely affected dedication to Madame Caillard, his sister, full of fraternal tenderness and agriculture, Madame Caillard, cows, and manure! He then quits these interesting subjects, and starts full cry with Jean Jaques Rousseau, and, having run him to ground, he indulges in a little discursive and desultory writing, before commencing on the Marquise, who wanders about the mountains in male attire, smokes eigarettees ad libitum, has caused an inte

spects of the Jerome branch are temporarily improved again.

A canard—we cannot believe it is anything more—is going the rounds, that the cousin, Napoleon Jerome, has written to General Lamoricière to offer him the functions of Minister of War in Algeria! It seems that there is a set of faiseurs de canards hanging about the Bourse, whose occupation it is to spread such histories respecting the petit cousin, whose well-known Republican tendencies make him at once an object of dislike and mistrust to the ultra-Imperialists.

The Senatus Consultum, the outline of which we gave in our last, was formally published in Monday's Moniteur.

The Emperor has settled the question of the allowance to be given to his uncle (Prince Jerome) and his son—now called the Hereditary Imperial family. Prince Jerome is to have an allowance of 1,000,000 francs per annum, with the Palais Royal as a residence. Prince Napoleon is to have 300,000f. per annum, and the Princess Mathilde (Demidod) 200,000f. Workmen are at present engaged in arranging the Pa.ais Royal for the reception of Prince Jerome.

The Emperor arrived in Paris on Tuesday from Compiègne. The representatives of the foreign powers have not given any intimation to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs of their having their new credentials ready.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has returned to Vienna delighted with his Prussian tour, which appears to have been the means of strengthening the alliance between the Northern Powers. The Vienna correspondent of the Morning Chronicle has communicated to that journal the correspondence which has taken place between himself and the English Embassy, in that city, relating to his late imprisonment by the Austr an authorities.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The papers and letters from Calcutta of the 22nd Nov., and Bombay of the 3rd ult., have come to hand, in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The

news is not of much importance. Arrangements had been made at Rangoon to dispatch on the 12th ultimo, about 1200 troops, in four steamers, under General Godwin, for Pegu, with the view of re-occupying that city. Pegu, it will be recollected, was captured by our troops on the 30th May, but was afterwards evacuated. Whether the purpose be now to place it under the British Crown was not publicly known, but such was supposed to be its object. At a village, named Henzadah, a dashing affair had come off between 120 of our troops and 3000 Burmese, whethe latter were speedily routed, losing between thirty and forty men, with the single casualty of one wounded on our side. We regret to state the troops at Prome, as well as in the Punjaub and in Scinde, were suffering much from sickness. The intelligence from the other parts of India is unimportant. The commercial accounts from Calcutta and Bombay are much more favourable than those received by the previous mail.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne papers are filled with accounts of the yield of gold at the Victoria diggings. In an address to her Majesty, drawn up by the Legislative Council some days ago, it is stated that "the present weekly yield of gold, taking the last three months as a criterion, may be estimated at 80,000 ounces, which, at 70s. an ounce, gives a gross annual sum of £14,560,000 sterling." The Melbourne Argus calculates that an average yield of 120,000 ounces weekly would not be an exaggerated estimate.

Politically strong, and their representatives have been lately testing their strength in the Legislature in a constitutional struggle for equal political rights with those enjoyed by their fellow-subjects in England On the 18th August, on the Auditor-General moving that the House go ito committee to consider the estimates for 1853, Mr. Wentworth moved an amendment to defer considering the Budget until December, when the reply from the Colonial Minister would be received to the grievance, remonstrance, and petitions sent home last year. This motion, put by Mr. Wentworth in a very able and argumentative speech, showing a thorough knowledge of constitutional law, was lost by a majority of 28, chiefly Government officials and nominees, against 17 representative members. On the 21st instant, Mr. Wentworth, nothing danted by defeat, again brought forward his motion in an amended shape, viz.:

"Not to vote any further supplies, after 1853, unless a favourable reply be given by the Minister to the grievance, remonstrance, and petitions;" which was carried by a majority of 24 to 23, several nominees voting with Mr. Wentworth. There is a strong feeling in the colony of giving the new Minister, Sir John Pakington, a fair chance before pushing matters to extremes, and many members favourable to the principles enunciated by Mr. Wentworth, voted against his protion on that score, and on the ploa of its being premature. It is hinted, if the answer from Downing-street be unfavourable, advantage will be taken by the evil-disp

THE KAFFIR WAR.

According to the latest accounts, the Kaffir war still drags its slow length along. War it can now scarcely be called, yet there is no restoration of peace. Hostilities, in any regular or connected form, have for some time ceased, apparently from sheer exhaustion on the part of the Kaffirs; but still the Gaika chiefs refuse to submit; still their followers lurk, in unknown numbers, in their native mountains. Colonel Maclean, the Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria, has officially reported that the line between King William's Town and the Buffalo is now perfectly tranquil, and that traders' and travellers' waggons now pass at all hours without escorts or guards. He also announces that in that quarter confidence appears re-established, and the war spirit has disappeared. On the other hand, the very last post announces that Oliphant's Hoek is again infested by rebel Hottenfors, and that several parties of burghers have been out in pursuit, and killed and wounded some of the rebels. At the Kaga, skirmishes were of frequent occurrence, in which several of the enemy have fallen. Near Somerset (East) marauding parties have made their appearance.

kaga, skirmishes were of frequent decurrence, in which several of the enemy have fallen. Near Somerset (East) marauding parties have made their appearance.

A Hottentot prisoner, who surrendered himself after the clearing of the Waterkloof, states that most of the Hottentot rebels are dispersed, and gone towards the Kei. The leaders, it appears, have quarrelled, and are dissatisfied with Uithnalder. Sandilli, he represents, is a fuzitive, with only a few followers, skulking in the large bush on this side of Fort Cox; and Macomo, reduced to similar straits, is "hiding in krantzes, first here and then there." It is certainly astonishing that, notwithstanding the miserable condition to which these men are reduced, not a single movement has been made towards giving up their leaders to obtain the liberal rewards offered for their apprehension.

In the uncertainty which prevails within the colony as to the views and purposes of General Catheart, it is regarded as satisfactory that he has appointed a commission to proceed throughout the frontier districts for the purpose of bringing to a close all outstanding c aims against the Government for supplies or services connected with the war; and parties who neglect this opportunity of preferring such claims, are warned that they will be entitled to no further hearing. The general impression is, that this step is preparatory to a general declaration of peace.

THE HURRICANE OF MONDAY.

The storm that broke out on Sunday or early on Monday morning, was one of the most severe experienced for some time past. In the metropolis it was attended with fatal results.

The storm that broke out on Sunday or early on Monday morning, was one of the most severe experienced for some time past. In the metropolis it was attended with fatal results.

At No. 19. Paker's-buildings, Liverpool-street, City, an aged female, named Sarah Holidlay, lost her life, and her husband was very seriously injured, by the falling of a stack of chilumeys hus blown in, so violently injured, by the falling of a stack of chilumeys was blown down as oviolently lacerated him, that his immediate removal to Et. Thomas's Hospital was essential.

At half-past three a lofty stack of chilumeys was blown down at a house near the Three Colts Tavern, Cambridge-road, Mile-end. The ruins fell through the roof upon two poor women who were asleep, and one of whom was bedridden. For a time they lay helpless beneath the mass of fallen bricks, but, heing ultimately sided by the rolice, they were found to be so much injured, that instant removal to the hospital was necessary.

About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing along Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing along Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing along Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing along Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing non Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-past twelve a man named Quinlau was passing on Carey-About half-passing the Carey on the passing the passing the passing the passing the passing t

berough the Corinthian, a fine brig, belonging to Newcastle, was driven from her anchors by the violence of the gale. She drifted in, struck the Thorp Point, and was speedily dashed to pieces. Nothing could be done to rescue the poor creatures who formed her crew, and they were all drowned. On the same night a Dutch vessel, called De Jogger, bound to London, was thrown on the main at Orfordness, and dashed to pieces. Some of her hands were lost. Yarmouth Roads suffered much from the storm. Great damage was done to the shipping. The Pioneer, Mr. Taylor master, on her way to the Ayne from London, foundered, and four of her hands went down with her. The others were preserved by the lifeboat. The Active, of Stockton, also went down off Caistor, and one or two others are reported to have sunk in the lower part of the roads. The vicinity of the Humber also had several casualties. The Yorkshire coast, at the prominent headland known as Flamborough Head, was exposed to the full fury of the wind. The Omega schooner, belonging to Southwold, was carried ashore to the southward of Bridlington. The lifeboat was promptly launched, in the hope of saving the unfortunate crew, but it failed in reaching them, and the poor fellows met with a watery grave. Similar disastrous intelligence has been received from higher up the north coast. The hurricane seems to have visited the several ports alike, and with very little moderation.

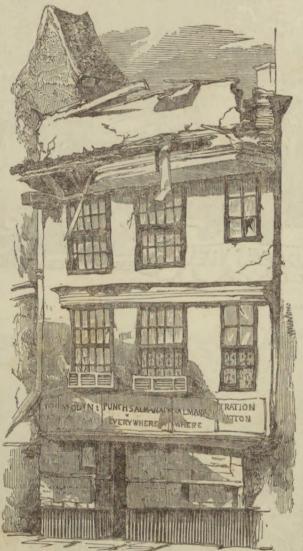
The viaduct and rails of the West Cornwall Railway, towards Penzance, have suffered severely. The works have been broken down in different parts, and the line, nearly the whole distance to the Marizion station, was buried in the sand. The works which were in progress for extending the pier at Penzance were also much damaged—the piles, scaffolding, &c., being washed away.

The accounts from the Welsh coast speak of the storm in that part of the kingdom having been very severe.

The storm also raged equally violently in Ireland. The accounts from bublin state that it occasioned considerable damage to proper

EFFECTS OF THE HURRICANE IN HOLYWELL-STREET, STRAND.

Among the effects of the hurricane on Monday in the metropolis, was the partial destruction of an old house in Holywell-street, Strand. About two o'clock in the morning, the neighbourhood was alarmed by a loud report, produced by a double stack of chimneys falling upon the house No. 37, in Holywell-street, which, and the adjoining premises, are among the oldest houses in the metropolis. The roof was thus driven in, and the lath-and-plaster parapet nearly projected into the street below; whilst



OLD HOUSE IN HOLYWELL-STREET, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY THE HURRICANE.

the floors of the house were displaced, and bricks, plaster, and timber were strewn in all directions. The violence of the wind carried a, great portion of the double stack of chimneys over the house No. 37 (through which the remainder fell) on to the roof of the next dwelling, which is much higher. Of this a portion is left, as it forced it and the back part of the premises away, leaving the roof so neatly severed, that from the street apparently it had received no injury.

PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—A paragraph having been inserted in our paper of the 20th Nov., to the effect that the Severn had narrowly escaped the fate of the Amazon, in consequence of the spontaneous ignition of one of Phillips's Fire Annihilators, we have to state that a report has been published by E. Braithwaite, Esq., M.I.C.E., and Charles Watt, Esq., consulting chemist, proving, after a full investigation, "That the accident on board the Severn did not arise from 'spontaneous combustion,' or 'spontaneous ignition,' but that it arose from the act of some person." Letters from Professor Brande and Lewis Thompson, Esq., M.R.C.S., and consulting chemist, also show that they take a similar view of the cause.

EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A death took place at Manchester, last week, from the administration of chloroform during the performance of an operation.

The number of physicians in France is 11,217.

A reprieve has been received by the keeper of the gaol in which Mr. Kirwan is confined, and the capital sentence will not be carried into effect.

effect.

The steam-packet service on the Upper Rhine is about to be considerably extended. A double daily service is to be organised, as it existed before the establishment of the Baden Railway.

A nugget of 340 ounces, purchased by the Government of the colony of Victoria as a present for the Queen, is stated to have been brought by the Marco Polo, which has just arrived from Melbourne.

A letter from Manilla mentions the arrival there of Garibaldi. Garibaldi, who commands a merchant-vessel, sailed on the 5th of August for China.

Garibaldi, who commands a merchant-vessel, sailed on the 9th of August for China.

On Tuesday, Professor Faraday commenced a course of lectures on chemistry for juveniles, at the Royal Institution.

The Giornale di Roma of the 19th ult. announces that the Pope has authorised an insurance company at Rome, under the title of "Commercial Company of Rome for Maritime Insurance."

The fannous Cronberg Castle, in Denmark, is no longer to serve as a prison, and the forty "slaves," as they are called in Danish, who were still in quarters there, will serve out their time in Copenhagen.

A number of fanatics in Norwegian Lapland have attacked various individuals, and compelled them to adopt their religious dogmas. One or two who resisted were put to death.

Senor Pinillos (Conde de Villanueva), for nearly thirty years Intendant of Cuba, and reported to be the richest man in Spain, died very recently. His fortune is estimated at 15,000,000 dollars.

A letter from Jerusalem, of the 30th November, in the Trieste Gazette, announces that the question of the holy places has been settled in favour of the Greeks.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Malines (the Primate of Belgium), praying him to prevent the clergy under his superintendence from mixing themselves up with politics, and especially on the matters which affect the relations between Belgium and France.

The statement in a German journal, to the effect that General Lamoricière had solicited permission to return to France, is unfounded. Persons who have very recently seen Generals Lamoricière, Changarnier, and Bedeau, declare that they have undergone no change of mind or feeling.

According to calculations published in the Liverpool Albion, the

feeling.

According to calculations published in the Liverpool Albion, the total fall of rain in 1852, has been 33.17 inches.

The city of Sacramento has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Nearly every house was burnt, and many lives were lost. The loss is estimated at 10,000,000 dollars.

The Americans are endeavouring to apply electricity to the capture of whales. Some interesting experiments have been already made for that purpose.

The Americans are endeavouring to apply electricity to the capture of whales. Some interesting experiments have been already made for that purpose.

Mr. Macaulay's speech to the electors at Edinburgh, on the 2nd of November, has been done into German, and printed at Berlin.

Midnight mass was celebrated in the Paris churches on Christmas-eve for the first time these 20 years.

The Emperor of Russia has despatched an expedition to Japan, with the object of keeping an eye upon the proceedings of the United States' squadron.

The Toronto Colonist states that the "Swan of Erin" is no longer Miss Catherine Hayes, but Mrs. Bushnell; or, in other words, that Catherine Hayes has married.

The Dundee Town-council have petitioned the House of Commons for an additional representative of that borough in Parliament.

The report of the Quebec Health Committee shows that 144 deaths occurred in that city from the late visitation of cholera. The physicians entertain the opinion that cholera is contagious.

Count Charles von Kattach, brother of the Princess von Leignitz, who is widow of Frederick William III., has abjured Catholicism, and been received into the Evangelical Church.

The heart of the late Prince Leuchtenberg was, buried on the 20th, in the chapel of the Leuchtenberg palace at Munich, having been brought from Russia for that purpose.

The Madiai not having having been set at liberty, notwithstanding the promises made by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of Prussia has instructed M. Usedom, his Ambassador at Rome, to repair to Florence and renew his representations to the Grand Duke, or Tuscany, the King of Prussia has instructed M. Usedom, his Ambassador at Rome, to repair to Florence and renew his representations to the Grand Duke.

Rice-dust for feeding cattle is to be admitted in future at the ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

One of the tunnels on the Pennsylvania Railroad now constructing through the Alleghany Mountains, will be 3,570 feet in length.

Mahommed Khan, Chargé d'Affaires of Persia at Constantinop

of 90.

Admiral Bruce, the present Commodore on the African Coast, has sent, or is sending, a mission to Abbea Coutah and some other places in the interior.

A large railway-engine requires from ninety to one hundred gallons of oil yearly for lubrication. The annual consumption of oil by the North-Western Railway for this purpose alone is more than 40,000 gallons.

The Court of Rome has recently addressed to all the European powers a circular, in which it invites them to interest themselves in the state of things in the Herzegowina and Bosnia, where the Christians are constantly exposed to the persecutions of the Turks.

The greater part of the Scandinavian Mormonites have decided upon emigrating to America.

The total number of paupers (in-door and out-door) in receipt of relief, on July 1, 1852, in 607 unions and parishes of England and Wales, was 796,284, being a decrease of 16,855, or 2-1 per cent since the same date, 1851.

According to the Trieste Gazette, the Montenegrists have defeated the Turks in a pitched battle near Podogorizza, and compelled them to sue for an armistice.

A large cattle and agricultural produce market is about to be established near the Bishopstoke Railway Station, on the South-Western line.

The Jews of Jerusalem have sent to the Emperor of Austria a handsome vase, formed of a kind of stone found in the Red Sea, as a mark of their gratitude to his Majesty for the protection which he has accorded

them.

M. Duchesne, formerly responsible editor of the *Peuple*, who, in eleven different prosecutions, had been condemned altogether to thirty years' imprisonment and 80,000f. fine, has just been released from the prison at Belle Isle, in virtue of the late amnesty for offences of the

prison at Belle Isle, in virtue of the late amnesty for offences of the press.

Surveys are now being made for a railway along the river, two miles long, from London-bridge to Westminster.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of Sweden and Norway was safely delivered of a Prince on the 14th ult.

The Duke d'Aumale's late splendid domain of Chantilly, inherited by the ex-Royal Duke from his late relative the Prince de Conde, has been finally disposed of to the wealthy house of Coutts and Co., for fourteen millions of francs.

Mr. Bower has been acquitted of the murder of Mr. Saville Morton, the late Paris correspondent of the Dally News.

There are at present under police inspection in London upwards of 3300 persons keeping common lodging-houses, accommodating nearly 50,000 nightly lodgers.

On Tuesday there was a very high tide in the Thames.

During Mr. Wiblin's visit alongside the Orinoco on Thursday, says the Hants Independence, a gentleman came in a sailing-boat and requested to see his sister. She came down the galagway, and they, without thinking of the consequences, embraced each other. The gentleman was immediately ordered into quaranting.

Kossuth's mother died at Brussels on Tuesday.

It is expected the railway between Alexandria and Cairo will

It is expected the railway between A exandria and Cairo will be completed in two years.

The Moniteur denies the intentions attributed to the Govern-

ment of reviving gambling-houses and lotteries.

The report that the Count the Chambord had forwarded to the Germanic Diet a protest agair at the establishment of the new French Empire, appears to be without foundation.

A room in the Birke ahead Dock warehouses has been fitted up

as a temporary chapel for the use of emigrants.

The American packet the Irene left Havre on the 23rd ult., with the largest cargo that has quitted that place during the past year for New York. It consisted of 1837 bales of goods and 4541 cases of champagne. The Yan Dienver's I was a state of 1837 bales of goods and 4541 cases of champagne.

There was also emigrants on board.

The Van Diemen's Land papers state that the legislature and executive had at last come to a dead standstill.

On Christmas-day the non-commissioned officers of the East India Company's depot gave a treat to the men of their respective companies.



















HARLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF FLOWERS.

HARLEQUIN CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

E GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND SPECTACLES

DRURY-LANE

This theatre opened on Monday, with a new piece under an old title, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and a pantonime, called "Harlequin Hudibras; or, Old Dame Durden and the Droll Days of the Merry Monarch." The house was excessively crowded, and the inconvenience resulting from the pressure such as to preclude all criticism on the opening drama. Mr. Fitzball has aimed in it at more elaboration than has been attempted in other dramatic versions, but we cannot say to what extent he has succeeded, the dialogue being imperfectly heard, and some disposition in the house to convert the more serious passages into sources of merriment. Such re-actions are natural on Boxing-night. The hero, Uncle Tom, was personated by Mr. H. Wallack; and George Harris, by Mr. H. Betty. Both etced with care and emphasis. St. Clair was well performed by Mr. Moorhouse; and Jonathan Siingsby, a Yankee pedlar, by Mr. George Wild. Eva found also a place in the scenes, and was pretily managed by Miss Ellen Feist; Topsy very well done by Miss Newcome; and Cassy not unambitiously attempted by Mrs. Lewis. The scenic effects were advoitly managed—such as the Ice-fields on the Ohio, the Deck of the American Steamer, the Gully-pass of the Cotton-mountain, and the Hunt by Bloodhounds of Fugitive Slaves in the Mahogany-wood. On the pantonime much expense has been evidently lavished. Hualibras and his Squire Ralph were all that masks could make them; and Danne Durden and Charles H., with Antiquity and Improvement, contribute to the business of the scene. At the bidding of the last lady, it changes to the Sydenham Crystal Palace by Moonlight, the sight of which disposes the former personage to enter into a compact with her, for the encouragement of science, progress, and commerce. We next have Dume Durden's farm by sunrise, in the village of Sumware; with the celebrated Hudibrasic adventure of the bear and fiddle, leading to a civil war, with King Charles's own adventures connected with the Penderel Oak and the Kitchen of Boscobel; and terminating with the corona

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET.

The burlesque at this house, the joint production of Mr. Talfourd and Mr. Stirling Coyne, is written in the spirit of the famous epic fable called, "Reynard the Fox." Leo the Terrible, is the King of Beasts, and in this drama holds his brute court; the characters on the stage being masked, or provided with heads representative of different sammals—the lion, the wolf, the dog, the as:, and others needful to the constitution of a plot. This, such as it is, is exceedingly simple; and, long ere the conclusion, collapses, so far as regards any interest taken in it by the spectator. In fact, nothing is more difficult than the manipulation of a piece of this kind, both novel and outre in its elements and its appointments. The mind expects more than the stage can give. Æsop makes but a poor figure on the boards. The lion's share of the drama was monopolised by Mr. Bland, who has to refuse his daughter's hand (Miss Rosa Bennett), to Isegrim, the Wolf (Mr. Buckstone), and performs the duty in a brave-coward style, being flad in the end to accept the services of a yachting Norval (Mrs. Buckingham), and his "trembling" attendant, one Potts (Mr. Keeley), who, however, does not "forsake his master." These worthies, cast on the shores of this brutal Hades (for there the scene is laid), undertake to bring Isegrim to book. In this they encounter unexpected danger; for the wolf, in the disguise of a priest, misleads them into a rocky defile, where they are surprised by the sudden appearance of his companion herd. The result is, that Norval is conquered; but his mate, by reading the page of a dull tragedy to Isegrim, sends the latter to sleep, so that Norval euts off his head with ease. All seems triumph. But the spiritual Isegrim is immortal, and leads on his hordes to battle, without his head, and by this "unnatural" proceeding, appals his enemies, who are ultimately compelled to yield; and Leonilla becomes Isegrim's bride. All this, the authors would have us believe, is somehow a concession to "Common Sense," which

LYCEUM.

LYCEUM.

Mr. Planché has this season resorted to Madame La Force for a story, and selected "La Bonne Femme" for the subject of his fairy extravaganza. This is entitled "The Good Woman ia the Wood," and forms one of the most elegant of burlesque stage poems. Scenery of the grandest and most fuscinating kind has been painted by Mr. W. Beverley and Mr. Meadows for its illustration; and, altogether, the new drama, in itself, its decorations, and its acting, is the most charming thing we ever heard or witnessed on the boards. Madame Vestris is herself the Good Woman, Dame Goldenheart, a widow, who, since the death of Sir Gallant Goldenheart, as done honour to her husband's memory by the henevolence of her life; and who, once upon a time, found two girls and a boy laid in her way by the Fairy Fragrant (Miss Martindale), and has brought them up in a manner befitting such fairy gifts. The Princesses Sylvia and Myrtis (Miss Robertson and Miss Wyndhann), with Prince Almond (Miss J. St. George), are the three foundlings, who find out that by rubbing the fairy talisman hung round their necks they can immediately obtain whatever they may wish. In this way their humble cottage is changed into a bower of roses, with a park and grounds attached, and Prince Sylvan (Miss Eglinton) is brought hunting on the scene, to fall in love at first sight with Myrtis. Now, Prince Sylvan is Queen Grischlats (Miss Ellis) son by her first husband, King Philbert, whom his stepfather, King Bruin (Mr. F. Matthews), would debar from the succession, un ess he would marry a Princess Uglimag, which, of course, he refuses. King Bruin thercupon seeks the bower of roses, in pursuit of "the fatal she;" and, having found it, places its inmates in custody, and proceeds to take possession of the chileau as a summer residence for himself; but the seats of roses turn into thorns, thistles, and briars, and he himself falls into the hands of Abaddun (Mr. Horncastle), the evil genius, to whom he sells himself, in order to accomplish his ends. Matters are, indeed

and which, like the rest of the drama, was of the most delightful and charming description.

PRINCESS.

After the performance of "The Iron Chest," a new pantomime was produced on Monday. It bears the title, "Harlequin Cherry and Fair Star; or, the Green Bird, the Dancing Waters, and the Singing Silver Tree: "and is the composition of Mr. George Ellis, from one of the stories of the Countess Danois, not a little varied from the original. The Nursery in the Royal Palace of Cyprus was so well appointed, and so richly illustrated with accessories, that it formed one of the most effective scenes that ever excited an audience to a state of truly Christmas hilarity. The deliverance of Fair Star, accomplished by Prince Cherry, is pursued throughout various amusing and indescribable adventures, assisted in their effect by some admirably-painted and well-contrived scenery, until we reach safely the Royal Gardens of Cyprus, and witness their transformation into the Peri Palace of Peacocks, with the corresponding changes of the characters into those of a stirring and very entertaining 'harlequinade. The scenes of which this is composed are among the best-managed we have ever witnessed, cleverly designed and effectively executed. The allusions, however, are not so happy as usual, owing to the Chamberlain's interdiction. But the dancing of the Misses Desborough and Honey was exquisite; and the success of the new Clown, Mr. Huline, indisputable. Of Mr. Cormack, as Harlequin, and Mr. Paulo, as Pantaloon, it is sufficient to record that they sustained their previous reputation; and that Miss Leclerq, as Columbine, is not to be excelled. With these attractions, and a charming subject, this pantomime may be pronounced an elegant entertainment, and well-deserving of the fashionable patronage usually accorded to this establishment.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC.

After the drama of "Abelard and Heloise," the pantomime entitled "Romeo and Juliet; or, Harlequin, Queen Mab, and the Land of Dreams," opened in the wilds of Nightshade, the abode of the Demon-chief Prussic Acid, British Brandy, Verdigris, Copperas, Laudaman, Hemlock, and Arsenic, who are distilling poisons, assisted by the hag Mischief, to mar the Christmas sport, foil Queen Mab, and seek a victim—to wit, young Romeo. As for Juliet, they fear Queen Mab will try to save her, by the aid of Chloroform. The enchanted abode of Queen Mab, in the land of Dreams, follows:—the joining squirrel comes from his factory to repair the carriage of Queen Mab, whereupon a conversation takes place between him and the little grey-coated gnat—the fairy coachman. Queen Mab informs her fairies of the danger hovering over Romeo and Juliet, and of her determination to protect them by starting them on the world of Pantomime. The story then commences in the mansion of old Capulet. Juliet, having gone out with Romeo, is supposed to have fled; this causes a general consternation. Mercutio being slain, Romeo seizes Tybalt, mangles him with his sword, and then escapes, the flattened body of Tybalt being taken to the station-house. The Cock of the Walk warns Frier Laurence of Romeo's danger, when Juliet is presented by the Friar with a dose of chloroform. At length we are brought to an apothecary's shop. Mr. Wasteaway is pining for the want of trade, when a customer arrives.

British brandy, and is instantly pounced upon by the police. There is no antidote for such a poison, as poor Romeo finds; and Juliet stabs herself at the moment when the Friar and Old Capulet make their appearance. The tomb bursting open to the Halls of Refulgent Light, discovers Quesn Mab in her chair of state, and the transformations take place.

Miss Marie Charles made a spirited and graceful Columbine, and Mr A. F. Forrest an excellent Harlequin. Mr. Edwin Edwards sustained his reputation in Clown. The concluding scene and tableau in the palace of Queen Mab, presented an extraordinary pyrotechnic display, that commanded universal appliause.

manded universal applause

SADLER'S WELLS.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The pantomime at this house is always good; and, on the present occasion, is excellent. "Whittington and his Cat" may be an old subject, but it is one that can never be outworn; and Mr. Greenwood has elaborated it with that skill which only time and practice can bestow. The dream of the hero at Highgate is among the most effective hits, and the accompanying panoramic scenery is very pleasing. The Cat becomes a Sprite (Herr Deant); who, with Mr. Nicolo Deulin as Clown, accomplishes some very extraordinary feats of posturing. This pantomime is more fertile in allusions than its contemporaries, and among its themes of this sort, none was more happy than the series of "Uncle Tom's," ending with "Old Tom," labelled "the true cause of slavery in England;" nor was it at all deficient in those practical jokes which make the life and soul of a Christmas entertainment. The last scene is "The l'alace of Prosperity, in the Realms of Good Luck," the splendour of which brought down the curtain to unanimous applause. The house was crowded—so much so, that the tragedy of "Douglas," which preceded the pantomime, met with little attention.

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI.

After the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the first pantomime played here for some years commenced, entitled "Nell Gwynne; or, Harlequin the Merrie Monarch," showing the machinations engendered in the Cave of Slander against the heroine; interupted by the rising of a sting-ing-nettle, which, bursting open to a splendid Car, discovers Scorpino (the Demon Chief) with his sprites Malice, Hatred, Calumny, and Scandal. Nell Gwynne being protected by the Fairy Queen Charity, Scorpino proposes that Nell Gwynne shall be stabbed by Slander. King Charles (nick-named Roley), having taken a great liking to this Orange-girl, Scorpino exclaims:—

Be it our task to foil this King and his beauteous fair: Depart at once to court—Habred will be welcome ther On this charge, brave spites, be sure you do not linger, I summon, to give assistance, Scorn, and his Index-fin

Depart at once to court—Hatred will be welcome there;
On this charge, bave sprites, be sure you do not linger,
I summon, to give assistance, Scorn, and his ludex-anger.

The finger-post of Scorn accordingly rises: the post changing to the King's Theatre. The next scene is the Temple of Charity, in the Land of Benevolence, where the fairy court are busily employed, when a noise is heard, resembling dropping money in a plate. The Fairy Queen, assisted by Failh and Hope, informs the court that she has been selected to frame a pantomime; and, waving her wand, raises a miniature model of Chelsea Hospital, from which a number of living marionette Chelsea pensioners march out. We are next presented with a Royal picture-gallery of court beauties, at Whitehall, where King Charles (nicknamed Roley), arrives, attended by his courtiers and favourite dogs. After his toilet is attended to, the King appears languid and tired of the frivolity of the court. "My Nelly must sell no more oranges or ginger-beer;" he sighs; and Rochester and he disguise themselves as two sailors, and start for the King's Theatre (now the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane). Link-boys and bill-men are very busy. A sedara arrives, containing Mr. Pepys, Mrs. Pepys, and the children Pepys, going to see the pantomime. On the first night Nell Guyune makes her appearance with apples, oranges, and ginger-beer; but, throwing away her oranges, consents to visit the King, at Whitehall. The King and Rochester, still in disguise, are afterwards with Nell at the tavern, and supper is ordered; at the finish of which a dance is proposed, when Old Captain Copp, the landlord, demands payment of his bill—the King, having lost his purse, gives his watch. The Old Captain, suspecting it to be stolen, bolts them in, on which the King lowers Nell from the window, and following himself, falls through a skylight. We next find all parties at the Tulip-gardens, in Whitehall, with view of the Thames in 1670, when the changes take place. Mr. Flexmore, as the Clown, was highly successful;

SURREY.

SURREY.

This house, as usual on boxing-night, was crowded to excess. The pantomime, produced under the exclusive direction of Mr. Shepherd, is entitled "Harlequin and the World of Flowers; or, the Fairy of the Rose, and the Sprite of the Silver Star;" and is from the pen of Mr. Blanchard. The two personages in the title are opposed—the fairy plotting to secure the happiness of the fair Rosabelle (Miss Cushnie), by marrying her to a humble gardener, Rodolph; while the Sprite, like the autedeluvian angels, seeks the maiden for himself. To effect his improper designs, he raises a storm on the Lake of Waterillies, whereon the lovers are sailing in a swan-drawn fairy galley; but they escape to the Valley of Bluebells, where the changes take place. M ss Cushnie is, of course, the Columbine; M. Milano performs Harlequin: and Mr. Buck, the Clown. The appointments and theme of this pantomime are equally elegant, and no expense has been spared on the "pictorial illustrations" of scenery and costume; particularly in the closing tribute to the memory of the Duke of Wellington.

CITY OF LONDON.

CITY OF LONDON.

We have already partly described the pantomime at this house, entit'ed,
"King Emerald, and Harlequin in the Crystal Palace on Fairy Land."
The Fairy Court, at the opening, are partaking of their midnight repast
from tables composed of spreading leaves. The Fairy Spiteful is seated
by herself before a toad-stool. The Fairy Queen Moonlight requires some
refreshment, which is refused by Spiteful, but most readily granted by the
Fairy Benevolent. A Christmas revel having been performed, the entire
Fairy Court disappear instantly, and the scene, by a new mechanical
effect, vanishes from our sight, presenting to view the Island of Flowers,
or Landing-place, with the Emerald City not very far in the distance,
being on a most beautiful and novel construction, for which the author
(Mr. Nelson Lee) is greatly indebted to Mr. Beaumont, a rising artist.
The workmen being ordered to float the Palace of Prince Rumphiz
down the river, gondoias, state barges, &c., make to the landing-place,
followed by the Golden Tower; when at the front it expands, forming
itself into a most beautiful alcove or Bower of Emeralds. The Princess, who
is rejected on the instant. This enrages the father. Bazil, a fisher-boy,
seeing the distress of the Princess, runkes to her aid and knocks the Prince
down. He is instantly seized and carried to the Hall of a Thousand
Doors, and the Princess to the Green Chamber. The Hall of a Thousand
Doors is a novel and picturesque scene. Poor Bazil is presented
by the Fairy with a magic ball of worsted which guides him to the Green
Chamber. The rescued parties seek the Crystal Palace in Fairy Land,
where the transformations take p.ace. This scene is constructed entirely
by Mr. J. Johnson, and is of great splendour and magnificence. No
expense has been spared to render the Pantomime, as we have no doubt
it will be, eminently attractive.

ASTLEY'S.

The pantonime at this house is entitled "Fortunio and his Horse Comrade; or, Harlequin and the Seven Gifted Men;" which opens in the realms of night, with the Spriles joining in a mystic antic round. The Fairy Aurora despatches them to meet their Queen Smilight, at a council, in fairy land. The Emperor Alfourite, of No-man's-land, having lost his treasures, determines to raise a militia for the purpose of reclaiming them from the Prince Fal-de-Ral; and a certain nobleman sends his three daughters, disguised as three young men, to assist in their restoration. them from the Prince Pata-ae-Rai; and a certain noneman sends ins three daughters, disguised as three young men, to assist in their restoration. The two closes, being puffed up with pride, the Fairy Queen punishes; but the youngest, Fortunio, she protects, in consequence of his charitable disposition, and presents him with the Horse Comrade and the seven gifted servants. Fortunio undertakes to rid the island of the Fiery Dragon, and, making him drunk, cuts his head off. The crochet chamber in the palace of Fal-de-Rai, a peculiar scene, surrounded by crochet work, is visited by Fortunio, who demands a restoration of the treasures. The Prince laughs at the idea, till a man can be found to eat a load of bread intended for the army. Fortunio calls Herr Goblem, who performs the feat. His river is drained by Tippler in a similar manner. He then, in a rage, backs his daughter in a race against any of Fortunio's followers. Lightfoot soon overcomes that difficulty: the race is run and won. Strongback carries off the treasures, at which they attempt to stop him, when Boisterer blows them all down. They return to the Emperor's palace, when all is explained, and the transformations take place. Molle. Christine as Columbine, with Mr. Hemming as Harlequin, are completely satisfactory; while Mr. G. Bolino, as Clown, was first-rate. The fun is well maintained, and the jokes are racy. The piece was entirely successful.

ST. JAMES'S.

The Marionettes perform, for their Christmas-piece, the burlesque of the "Forty Thieves;" which has been capitally well mounted, and, on a miniature scale, made productive of some remarkable scenic effects. This piece, and the scene of the "Ebony Marionettes," cannot fail to give much pleasure to the children of the aristocracy, who will, doubtless, at the present festive season, visit this favoured theatre.

LAND-SLIP ON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY .- Owing to the unprecedented continuance of wet weather, a somewhat extensive land-slip occurred on Tuesday night upon the South Devon Railway, between the Teignmouth and Dawlish stations; indeed to such an extent is the accident, that the working of the line has been completely stopped.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Spectacle and Pantomime reign so triumphantly at Christmas, that musical performances by the various Societies are suspended, and concert speculators only are heard of in the provinces. After the annual meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society, it is expected Mozart's "Requiem" will be performed, with Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," a programme of unusual attraction. The "Requiem" will be conducted by Costa, for the first time, and a great treat may therefore be expected.—The Harmonic Union will give their first secular concert at Exeter-hall on the 20th inst., under Benedict's direction: the scheme will include Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night;" a new overture, by Mr. Henry Leslie; and one of Sterndale Bennett's beautiful planoforte concertos, to be executed by Miss Arabella Goddard. The directors have been fortunate in securing the services of Madame Fiorentini; as also those of Lockey and Weiss, and Miss Huddart, a contrait of great promise, a pupil of Signor Negri, will make her appearance on this interesting occasion.—Mr. Allcroft, who has opened the Strand Theatre with an operatic company, including the names of Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Rosa Braham, Mr. G. Tedder, Mr. Manley, Mr. Corri, &c.—will give his annual monster concert at Exeter-hall, on the 24th inst.—Mr. Beale has engaged Madame Pleyel, the celebrated pianiste, and Madame Fiorentini, of Her Majesty's Theatre, for a tour in the provinces, during February. The Duke of Northumberland has followed the example of the Speaker of the House of Commons, by engaging the English Glee and Madrigal Union at parties: Miss Eliza Birch, Messrs. Francis, Land, and F. Bodda were the singers. Mr. Francis created a marked sensation in the ballad "Black-eyed Susan."—Mr. Genge, the tenor, gave his annual concert and ball at the London Tavern, on Thursday.—Mr. Sims Reeves sang at a concert at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, on Thuesday iight. Madame Fiorentini is engaged to sing at the same place on the 24th inst.——Mr. E

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The indefatigable Auber, and the eternal Scribe, have just produced another three-act opera, entitled "Marco Spada," at the Theatre Imperial de l'Opéra Comique, in Paris. The libretto strongly resembles the plot of the popular melsdrama, "The Brigand," rendered famous by the powerful acting of James Wallack. Marco Spada is the chief of a band of robbers in the Papal States, who visits in disguise the palaces of the nobles, and, when mortally wounded by the soldiers of the Pope, abandous his claim to the paternity of his daughter, in order that she may not be prevented from marrying the nephew of the Governor of Rome. Marco Spada, in expiring, gives out that Angela is the daughter of a Duke, whose family he had slain. This story has been worked up in Scribe's most clever and ingenious style, and Auber, on his part, has happily reproduced the charming haagery of his former operas in a very p quant manner. The opera has been, in fact, a great success, but, perhaps, its run will be in no small degree influenced by the triumphant debut in French comic opera of Mdlle. Caroline Duprez, who sang first in Paris at the Théatre Italien, and afterwards in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, has quite taken the Parisian amateurs by storm. In a brilliant air, in which Angela avows her love in four languages—Russian, French, Italian, and English—Mdlle. Duprez electrifies her hearers by a series of the most intricate passages of vocalisation. Battaile, the basso, plays and sings Marco Spada with much ability; and MM. Couderc, Baulo, Bassine, and Carvallo being included in the cast, the opera is altogether well executed.—A new ballet, called "Orfa," the music by Adolphe Adam, has been produced at the Grand Opera in Paris. Amongst the musical celebrities in the French capital just now are Sivori and Vieuxtemps, the violinists; Mdlle. Clauss and Mdlle. Krinitz, the pianistes; Herr Oberthir and Miss Kennedy, the harpists; M. Vivier, the horn-player, &c.—Berlin letters of the Italian Opera-house, by throwing he

DISCOVERY OF MARBLE STATUES IN WINDSOR FOREST.

SEVERAL marble statues of considerable interest and value have recently been discovered, in a secluded spot in Windsor Forest, under the following circumstances:—It appears that some little time back, a woodman or game-keeper, employed about the park, made application in the proper quarter for permission to dig up and remove a statue, which he had discovered partly buried in the earth in one of the covers, for the purpose of placing it in his garden as an ornament. The request was granted, and, by means of horses and chains, a colossal group of three figures, representing Venus protecting a nymph from a Satyr, was dragged forth. Further researches led to the discovery of seven other pieces of sculpture, all of marble, buried in the same spot. When the facts of the case came to the knowledge of her Majesty and Prince Albert, they manifested the greatest interest in the matter, and immediately sent for Mr. Thorneycroft to examine the treasures thus unexpectedly brought to light, and to report in regard to their restoration; and four of the principal subjects have since been removed to the studio of that gentleman. What is a most remarkable feature of the case is, that, with the exception of one object—which is the torso of a Greek statue, in Parian marble—all these works are from the hand of one master, namely, Pietro Francavelia, and are of different periods between the years 1570 and 1600. How or when they were brought into this country, and when (if ever) they formed part of the Royal collection, or when they were consigned to the obscure tomb from which they have just been rescued, are all matters of conjecture, upon which at present we have no evidence to guide us. We intend next week to give Engravings of some of these objects, when we shall also enter upon a more detailed account of them, and their probable history.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS).

(To the Edilor of the Illustrated London News).

Sir,—My attention has recently been called to your critique on the portraits of the late Duke of Wellington, in your Journal, some weeks back, when your remarks on the Engraving from Claudet's Daguerreotype Portraits not being correct, I beg you will, at your convenience, insert in your Journal the true version relative to that portrait of the illustrious Duke. It was on the 1st of May, 1844, and not 1848, when his Grace sat for two Daguerreotype Portraits, one of which is only engraved at present, and has the hand introduced. I a'so deem it necessary to state that it was the late Colonel Gurwood who introduced me to the Hon. Colonel Arbuthnot, at Apsley-house, when I had the honour to submit the engraved portrait for the late Duke's inspection, when his Grace remarked, "tell Watson it is beautifully engraved." I may also state his Grace has placed his autograph on several impressions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. Watson.

[We insert the above note at the request of the writer; but, at the same time we must observe, that we had the facts stated in the article referred to upon the very best authority. It is not, however, a matter of any importance one way or the other].

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Steeple Chase Calendar is "blank" until the third week in the month, indeed the country is in so deplorable a state that sport of this description would have nothing to tempt either the owners of horses, or the public. The Coursing fixtures for the ensuing week stand thus:—
Tuesday, Ashdown Park, (open); Thursday, Waldock, (open), Gateshead, (open), and Northumberland, (ogle); Friday, Southport, (open).

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Not above a dozen members attended, and the betting was alike limited and unimportant. The following were the prices:—

30 to 1 agst Contentment 33 to 1 agst Tobolski 40 to 1 Lampedo CHESTER CUP.-1000 to 15 agst Merry Bird

18 to 1 agst Orestes DERBY. 20 to 1 agst Sittingbourne THURSDAY .- A few insignificant investments were made at the follow-

CHESTER CUP.
to I aget Cardinal Wiseman | 100 to 1 aget Tickton

25 to 1 agst Contentment 25 to 1 — Richmond 25 to 1 — Galvanism

| METROPOLITAN HANDICAP, | 40 to 1 agst Ireland's Eye | 40 to 1 = Peggy | 40 to 1 — Peggy | 40 to 1 — Snowdon Dunhill | 40 to 1 — Fiou-ma-Coul

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

of Studgardt.—If we mistake not, your problem may be solved in four moves, if White egin with K to K B 7th.

ons requiring notice the same week should reach us on Wednesday. A letter was forwarded to the address mentioned.

ddington...A near was forward and shall have insertion.

mouth, M. T. N., PURSER, MILES, ALPHA...—Under consideration.

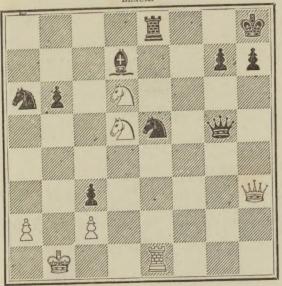
The whole of the claborate and beautiful variations of the Anderssen-Dufresne populished in the January Number of the Chess Players' Chronicle. See the Adpublished in the January Number of the Chess Players' Chronicle.

on are published in the January Number tisement Prage.

disement Prage.

Any amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by correspondence, may hear of an Any amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by correspondence, may hear of an Any amateur desirous of Playing a Note to "J. W. G.," Accountant's Office, Great Western Railway, onent by addressing a note to "J. W. G.," Accountant's Office, Great Western Railway,

PROBLEM No. 466. By F. DEACON, Esq. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win the game.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

CHESS I.

CHESS The two following hardly-fought games were played between "Delta" (the Rev. J. Donaldson) and Mr. M'COOMBE. WHITE
("Delta").
B takes B
R to B 3rd
Kt to Q B 2nd
B to K 3rd
B takes B
K to B 2nd BLACK (Mr. M'Coombe). 26. B to K 3rd 27. R takes B 28. P to Q B 5th 29. P to K 7th 80. Kt to Q B 3rd 31. P takes B 32. Q R to Q sq K to B 2nd
Q R to K Kt sq
(ch)
Kt takes P
K Kt to Q 4th Castles
B to Q 3d
B to Q B 2d 33. K to R sq 34. Kt to K 4th 35. K R to K R 3rd K R to K Kt 3rd
36. Kt to Q 6th (ch) K to K 3rd
37. Kt takes P R to Q Kt sq
38. Kt to Q R 5th Q R to Q Kt 4th
39. Q R to K sq (ch) K to Q 2d
40. Kt to Q B 4th R to K 3rd
41. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
(h) 19. Kt to B 7th B to Q B 4th
20. Q to Q 2nd (e) P to B 5th
21. Kt to K to K to H P takes Kt P
22. Kt to K 4th P takes Kt P
23. Q to Kt 5th (ch) Q takes Q
24. B takes Q
25. Kt takes P
46. R takes R
47. R to K B 3rd
48. R to K R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
49. Kt to K 4th P takes Kt P
40. R takes R
40. R takes R
41. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
42. KR to K R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
43. K R to K R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
44. K R to K B 3rd
47. R to K B 3rd
48. R takes R
49. R takes R
40. R takes R
40. R takes R
40. R takes R
41. R to K B 3rd
42. K R to K R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
43. K R to K R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
44. K R to K B 3rd
45. K to K B 3rd
47. R to K B 3rd
48. R to K R 3rd
48. R to K R 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
40. R takes R
40. R takes R
40. R takes R
40. R to K B 3rd
41. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
42. K R to K R 3rd
43. K R to K R 3rd
44. K R to K B 3rd
45. K to K B 3rd
46. R takes R
46. R takes R
46. R takes R
46. R takes R
47. R to K B 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
40. To K B 3rd
40. R to K B 3rd
41. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
42. K R to K R 5th Kt to K B 3rd
43. K R to K R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
44. K R to K B 3rd
45. KT to K B 3rd
47. R to K B 3rd
48. P to K B 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
40. R to K B 3rd
41. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
40. R to K B 3rd
40. R to K B 3rd
40. R to K B 3rd
41. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
41. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
41. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
42. K R to K R 5th Kt to K B 3rd
43. K R to K R 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
44. K R to K B 3rd
45. K to K 5th (ch) K to Q B 2d
45. K R to K B 3rd
46. R to K B 3rd
47. R to K B 3rd
48. P to K B 3rd
49. To K B 3rd
40. R to K B

(a) This move, called by Jaenisch "The Centre Counter Gambit," may be adopted without much dauger, but, if properly opposed, it tends to the advantage of the first player.

(b) The usual, and perhaps the best, play now is to check with the King's Bishop.

(c) Apparently quite sound; for, if White had taken the Kt, the game would probably have been continued thus:—

been continued thus:

P takes Kt

15. Q takes P (ch)

(If K to R sq. then Black takes P with P, and has at least an equivalent for his Kt).

16. P takes P

Q B takes P

Q B takes P

17. P to Q B 5th

Q B takes B

18. Q takes Q Kt

(d) What was the objection to play now Kt to K B 7th, which seems to ensure the gain of the exchange, at least? Black might also have moved—18. P to Q B 5th, and then B to Q 5th, and have hampered the adverse Queen a good deal.

(e) We should have preferred playing Kt to K Kt 5th. In that case the gams would have been pursued as follows:—

ed as follows:

20. Kt to Kt 5th

(Taking the KBP with his B would be too hazardous)

21. Q takes Q

P takes Q 21. Q takes Q 22. Kt to K 4th And Black has the better game. Then B takes

24. K to Kt 2d

Then B takes P (ch)
Q to K B 6th (ch)
And White has a fine attack.

(i) This is not so good a move as it looks.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)								
	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK				
		(Mr. M'Coombe).		(Mr. M'Coombe).				
1.	P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. B to Q R 2nd	Kt to K 5th				
	P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	25. B to Q Kt sq	QKt to Q sq				
	P to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th	26. B takes Kt	B takes B				
4.	Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. Kt takes B (e)	R takes R				
	Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	28. Q takes R	Q takes Kt				
	B to Q 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd (a)	29. B to Kt 4th	Q to Q 4th (f)				
7.	P to Q Kt 3rd (b)	P to Q R 3rd	30. R to K Kt 3rd	R to B 2nd				
8.	Kt to K 5th	P to Q Kt 4th	31. Q to B 8th	R to Q Kt 2nd				
9.	QKt to K 2nd (c	Kt P takes P	32. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q F				
	Kt P takes P	Castles	(g)	20 4 TF TO (4)				
11.	B P takes Q P	B P takes Q P	33. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th				
12.	K P takes P	Kt takes P (d)	34. Kt takes B (h)	P takes Kt				
13.	Castles	B to Q 3d	85. K to R 2nd	P to K 6th				
14.	P to K B 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	36. B to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd				
15.	B to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	37. P to 12 5th	P to K R 5th				
16.	QR to QB sq	Q to K 2nd	38. R takes P(i)	Q takes R				
	Kt to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	39. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Band				
18.	K to R sq	QR to Qsq	40. P takes P (ch)	Q takes P				
19.	R to K B 3rd	QKt to QKt 5th	41. Q takes K R P	Q to Q 3rd (ch)				
	B to Q Kt sq	QR to B sq	42. P to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 4th				
21.	P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	43. Q to K B 4th	K to Kt sq				
22	R to K R 3rd	P to K B 4th	(ch)					

23. Q to K sq Kt to K B 3rd 44. B to Q Kt 4th Black now played Q to Q R 7th checking, and White managed, after many moves, to make a drawn battle; if, however, instead of checking with his queen, Black had moved his Rook to K B 2nd, it is not easy to see how his opponent could have defended himself.

(c) This apparently threatens to win the Q B Pawn, but in reality it is a lost move.
(b) He might have Castled safely, we believe, instead of losing time in protecting this Pawn
(c) If he had taken the Q Kt P P takes QP, P takes QP, Sc.
(d) The exchange of Pawns seems rather in Black's favour, as it leaves his adversary with an isolated Pawn.

inted rawn.
Delta played here to win the exchange, but he overlooked the obvious counter-move at
's command when his Queen was attacked.
This rejoiner was so evident, that we cannot understand White's omitting to reckon

(f) Q to Q B 5th we should have thought better than this move, which loses a valuable Pawn. (h) B to Q R 5th looks more to the purpose, because it would have thrown Black on the defensive, and, if we are not mistaken, given "Dolta" the better game.

(i) If he had played the Rook to K B 3rd, or to any open square on the Kt file, Black would have replied with—

Q to Q 3rd (ch) | 40. R takes P R to Q B 2nd And must win. 38. 39. P to K Kt 3rd

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY GRANT OF MONYMUSK.

THE decease of this lady, widow of the late Sir Archibald Grant Bart., of Monymusk, county Aberdeen, took place at Woodhill, in that shire, on the 15th ult., at the age of eighty-three.

Her Ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of Major John Forbes, of Newe, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Duif of Murton, and represented a branch of the noble house of Forbes, said to be the parent stock whence the Baronets of Pitsligo descended. She married Sir Archibald Grant, fourth Baronet of Monymusk; and by him, who died in 1820, had four sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest surviving is the present Sir James Grant, Bart.; and the youngest, Robert Grant, Esq., of Tillyfour. The eldest daughter, Mary Anne, married James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld. Esq., of Invercauld.

EDWARD ROGERS, ESQ., OF STANAGE-PARK, CO. RADNOR. EDWARD ROGERS, ESQ., OF STANAGE-PARK, CO. RADNOR. Mr. Rogers, who died at Bath on the 2nd ult., was a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Salop, Radnor, and Hereford, Major in the Radnorshire Militia, and M.P. for 1 ishop's Castle from 1819 to 1833. His farher, Charles Rogers, Esq., a merchant of London, who purchased the manor of Stanage, long the seat of the ancient family of Powell, and served as High Sheriif of Radnorshire in 1806, was fifth son of the Rev. Edward Rogers, of the Home, county of Salop, the representative of a very old Shropshire house. The gentleman, whose death we record, married, first, Sarah Augusta, daughter of George Wolff, Esq., Danish Consul-General in England; and, secondly, Eliza Casamajor, daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service. By the former he leaves a son and heir, Edward.

SAMUEL BARWICK BRUCE, M.D.

THIS gentleman,
late Surgeon to the Forces, and Medical Inspector of Mills and Prisons in the Ripon District, died suddenly, in London, on the 24th ult. He was born sth January, 1786, the second son of Barwick Bruce, M.D., and grandson of the Honourable J. O. Bruce, of Gartlett, county Clackmannan, some time Judge of the Common Pleas in Barbadoes, by Jane, his wife, daughter and heir of General Samuel Barwick, Governor of that island. The family from which he derived descent was a branch of the eminent Scottish house of Bruce of Kennet, itself a scion of the Royal Bruces.

Dr. Bruce entered the medical department of the army in 1804, and saw some of his earliest service afloat under Nelson, in 1805. In 1807 he assisted at the capture of the Danish Isles of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, and subsequently served at the siege of Fort Desaix, Martinique (for which he had a medal and clasp); and in 1813 served in the Peninsula. In 1814 and 1815 he was in America, and participated in the disastrous conflict before New Orleans. His last service was at the crowning victory of the war—Waterloo—and at the subsequent occupation of Paris.

The LATE PREER BORTHWICK, ESO.—Mr. Borthwick (of whom

THE LATE PETER BORTHWICK, Esq.—Mr. Borthwick (of whom a brief memoir appeared in our last), was descended from an ancient family; he was born on the 13th Sept., 1804, in the parish of Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and subsequently at the University of that city, where he graduated. In 1827 he was married to Miss Colville, daughter of John Colville, Es-1, of Ewart, Northumberland; and by her, who survives him, he leaves three sons and one daughter. A year aftewards, Mr. Borthwick entered himself of Jesus College, Cambridge; and not long afterwards, by removal, became a Fellow-commoner of Downing College, in the same University. He left college in 1832; and, in the autumn of that year, being accidentally present at a public meeting on the subject of the immediate abolition of Negro-slavery, he replied with great vigour to one of the abolitionist orators. He had not had any previous experience as a public speaker; but from that moment his success was established, and his reputation at once formed. Invitations were addressed to him from all paris to advocate the graduad abolition; and for a period of nine months he incessantly devoted himself to this object in several cities and towns, both in England and Scotland. So general was the gratitude of the West India proprietors for his able support, that services of plate, purchased by subscription in various parts of the country, were the reward of his otherwise unpaid labours. Mr. Borthwick was now induced to take a more prominent part in public life; and, in 1832, he contested the representation of the borough of Evesham, on Conservative principles. The place had previously returned two Whig members, and Mr. Borthwick was unsuccessful. In 1834, he again made the attempt, and succeeded. He was returned in conjunction with Sir Charles Cockerell. At the general election after the death of William IV, he again became member for the borough, and, moreover, secured the return of the other Conservative candidate, Captain Rushout THE LATE PETER BORTHWICK, Esq.-Mr. Borthwick (of whom

CHELTENHAM TRAINING COLLEGE.—ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

WITHIN the last thirteen years there has been established at Cheltenham an institution which has already effected much good in the great work of public education. Such is the Normal College for Schoolmasters, opened A.D. 1850, the first stone of the college building was laid by Lord Ashley in the preceding year. For the purposes of the institution a Government grant of £4500 was made by the Privy Council, to which £0000 was added by private contributions. Accommodation was then provided for 100 For the information of our readers, we may as well state that this and kindred institutions educate and train masters or mistresse for e'ementary schools, and are supported by annual subscriptions, supplemented by grants from the public purse. The amount of the latter is made to depend upon the number of candidates for certificates who succeed at the annual December examination. Certificates are of three kinds, and not only vary in pecuniary value to the holders of them, but secure to the normal or training institution £30, £25, or £20, according to its quality, for every one that is gained. Thus, eight candidates, who are placed in the second class have the satisfaction of feeling that £200 will be paid from the Parliamentary grant for education on their account to the authorities of the institution where they have been trained. The Minutes of A.D. 1846 (which was one of the wisest measures of the Whig Ministry), provided for the apprenticeship of pupil teachers in the termina ticeship to compete for Queen's scholarships, which frank them for two years' board and education in some normal school under Government inspection. The examination, represented upon the next page, was inspection. The examination, represented upon the next page, was attended by both candidates for certificates who had completed their residence, and candidates for Queen's scholarships, who seek for admission. There is, also, at Cheltenham a second institution for mistresses, under the control of the same principal and board of management. The examinations of the students commenced in the Music-hall of the Royal Old Well, on Mondey, December 13, before the Government Inspectors, the Rev. W. H. Bellairs, and the Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman; and in the presence of the Committee of Management, the Principal and other officers of the institution, and a number of clergymen and friends. About 250 candidates for Queen's Scholarships, and certificates of merit, came for examination; and the proceedings at the opening, as well as day by day during the examinations, were of great novelty and interest. The Engraving shows the pupils at their exercises; the Government Inspectors being seated upon the stage, in front of the picturesque drop-scene by Marshall, another handsome scene being placed at the opposite end of the room.

Marshall, another handsome scene being placed at the opposite end of the room.

On Friday evening, the 17th, the students, the examiners, and a select number of friends, assembled in the Music-hall, and partook of tea. The stage was fitted up with confortable seats for the accommodation of lady visitors; and a raised platform in front was set apart for the Chairman (the Rev. F. Close), the Principal (the Rev. C. H. Bromby), the Vice-Principal (J. Bodley, Esq., B.A.), and the guests who had been favoured with invitations to witness the proceedings. Among these were the Government Inspectors, and the Rev. T. P. Boultbee, Rev. J. D. Hull, J. Hudleston, Esq., W. Lewis, Esq., &c.

The Rev. F. Close (after invoking the Divine blessing) addressed the audience, observing that the Cheltenham Training College was to be looked upon, not as a mere literary institution, but one designed to train up

young men and young women in religious principles—to make them good Christians, and good members of society—and to qualify them to disseminate similar blessings and advantages among the thousands of children who would hereafter be placed under their charge, in the schools to which they would be appointed in different parts of the country. He urged upon those young persons to remember, that the highest educational achievements and the greatest literary powers were of no avail whatever, naless they possessed, also, the one thing needful—the pearl which was above all price. If they went forth merely as well-trained teachers, their work would be but half accomplished; but, if they went forth in the fear of the Lord, which was the beginning of wisdom, then would the seventy-five Queen's scholars, issuing this year from the Cheltenham College, become, each in his own school, and his own district, as the little leaven to leaven the mass of vice and ignorance and corruption which had so long existed throughout the nation (Cheers). The rev. gentleman then addressed himself especially to the students, and their duties, and concluded an eloquent speech amidst loud cheers.

The Rev. W. H. Bellairs next addressed the assembly, exhorting the students to treasure up the advice just given them by Mr. Close; adding, that he trusted there were many heroic souls among them who were determined to walk in the path of duty, however difficult that path night be—who felt that they were not their own, but bought with a price—and who were resolved to dedicate themselves with singleness of purpose, and with soul and body to the glory of God, in that great and holy cause in which they were engaged (Loud cheers).

The Rev. C. H. Bromby, who was received with great applause, had great pleasure in confirming what had been said by their chairman—that the progress of the past year had been most satisfactory, and the conduct of the students such, that scarcely a single occasion had arisen for anything like serious reproof (Hear, hear). The rev.

sented the time-piece; for which that gentleman returned thanks, amidst great applause.

The chairman, in concluding, said he could not help sympathising with their excellent Vice-Principal, Mr. Bodley, in the pleasing, yet trying manner in which his feelings had been assaulted on this occasion. He trusted, for the sake of the College, that God would raise them up some one fitted to supply his place, and to take that hold on their affections which Mr. Bodley had so worthly obtained (Loud cheers).

The proceedings terminated by the pupils all joining in singing Jackson's "Te Deum," which they performed with great sweetness and effect. In the early part of the evening, the students joined in a number of vocal and instrmental compositions, under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Eyans. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE removal of the patent restrictions from the art of Photagraphy is already producing its good effects. We find photographic pictures are now brought to the test of their money value, which is, after all, the one by which the merits of sun-pictures, like all other pictures, will be most fairly tried. If the productions of the photographic artist are more truth-telling, and no less picturesque than those produced by the artist with an educated eye and a practised hand, they will command public attention and sell. If they do not realise this point they will fall in value, because they will not be in demand. Howsoever curious and interesting the practice of photography may be, it now claims to be considered commercially; and we believe its claims will, if not immediately, at least very shortly, be fully acknowledged.

value, because they will not be in demand. Howsoever curious and interesting the practice of photography may be, it now claims to be considered commercially; and we believe its claims will, if not immediately, at least very shortly, be fully acknowledged.

On Wednesday week a soirde was given by the Society of Arts, at which the leading photographers were present, and recent specimens of photography shown; it being the first public exhibition of these pictures in this country. The time allowed between the adoption of the suggestion and the completion of the design was exceedingly short; yet there has been gathered together a numerous collection, possessing many examples of the capabilities of photography, and exhibiting at the same time its more prominent defects, It should be remarked that the exhibition has been confined to productions on paper and on glass, to the entire exclusion of Daguerreotypes. We are not satisfied that this is judicious; for, notwithstanding the numerous advantages arising from the use of paper, there are points of excellence in well-executed pictures upon the metallic tablets, which have not been, as yet, approached upon paper, and of which those who practise the Talbotype should be constantly reminded.

We do not intend to examine this collection in detail, but we purpose offering a few remarks in the way rather of suggestion than of criticism, considering the defects previously to pointing out the beauties which are spread around the rooms of the Society of Arts.

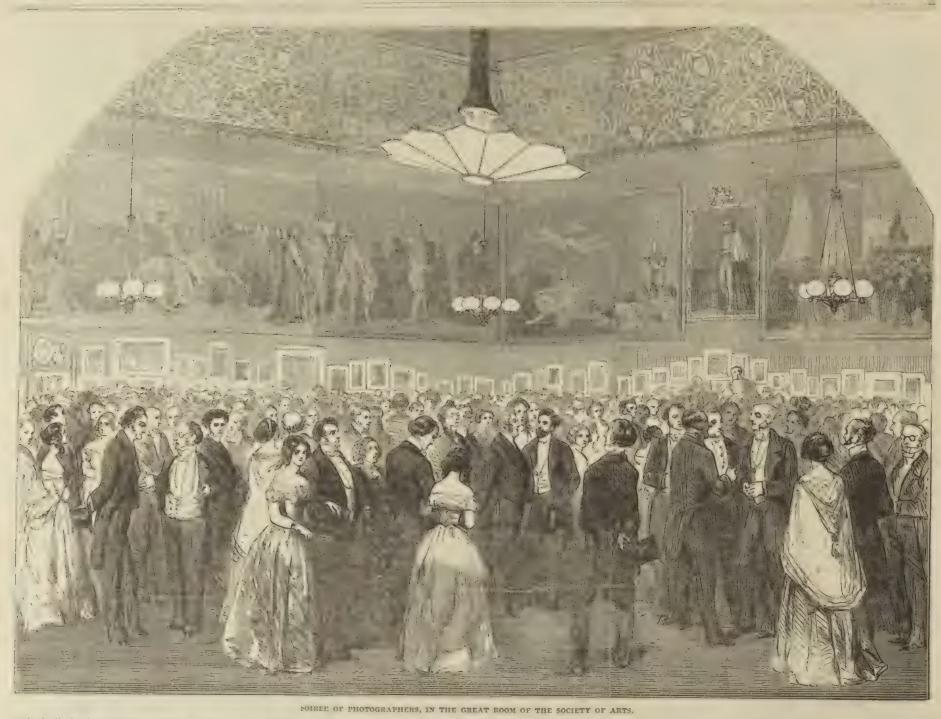
It appears that the large majority of the exhibitors have forgotten one point, and that is one, too, upon which entirely perfection in photography depends. A stranger to the art, looking around the room, will not fail to remark that the high lights and the shadows are often placed in the most striking and even disagreeable contrast. When the sun is shining upon the ornamented front of a palace or a temple, the details of all those portions which are shaded by the deep shadow of projections are still sufficiently illuminate

insisted on.

In the photographic pictures of M. Du Camp, which we have previously noticed, it is evident great attention has been paid to the development of the parts in shadow. In most of them the details are finely brought out; but in many, the defects arising from the unequal action of radiations from surfaces differently illuminated, or in different physical conditions, as it regards colour mainly, have not been entirely overcome. In the pictures of Mr. Buckle and Mr. Roslyn, considerable attention has, it is evident, been paid to the degree of illumination on the subject, and much judgment used in regulating the action on the prepared paper and much judgment used in regulating the action on the prepared paper Mr. Owen's interior views of Redcliffe Church, Bristol, are good examples of very difficult subjects effectively treated by one to whom the difficulties and peculiarities of the art are familiar. The works of Mr. Fenton, Sir William Newton, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Goodeve, Mr. Archer, Mr. Horne, and Dr. Diamond, are, with several others respectively, examples of much interest. Many among them are pictures of exceeding beauty, and curiously suggestive; but many should not have passed beyond the portfolio of the artist, since the subjects have been badly chosen, and the results obtained are very unsatisfactory. Mr. Fenton, on the occasion of the opening of this exhibition, read a paper "On the present Position and future Prospects of the art of Photo-"On the present Position and future Prospects of the art of Photography," in which he sketched briefly the present state of our knowledge, and judiciously pointed out the most important points for research.

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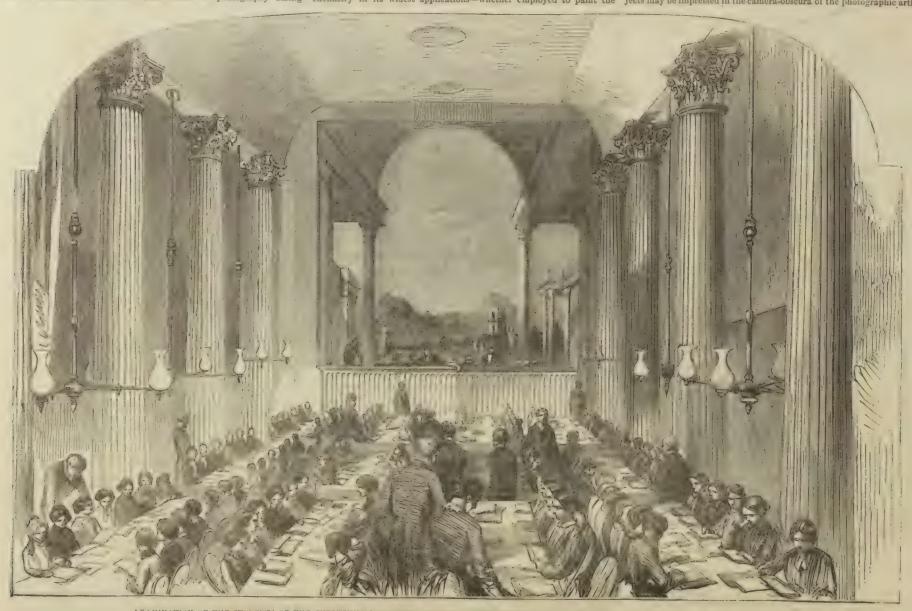
"Though the excellence of the specimens now exhibited," says
Mr. Fenton, "might allow photographers the indulgence of a little
self-complacency, still everybody feels that, as an art, it is yet in
its infancy, and that the uses to which it may be applied will
yet be multiplied tenfold." We feel conscious of this; and when we
examine pictures produced by the chemical agency of the sunbeam,
giving us every external detail with mathematical exactitude, and adding thereto the charms of "airy distance" with the harmonious gradation
of light and shadow—of such there are many examples in the exhibition
—we foresee that the art must become one of the utmost utility. Under
this impression, it is our intention to record every novelty which may this impression, it is our intention to record every novelty which may arise either at home or abroad in relation to the chemistry of the art, in the preparation of the sensitive tablets, or the physics, by which are de-



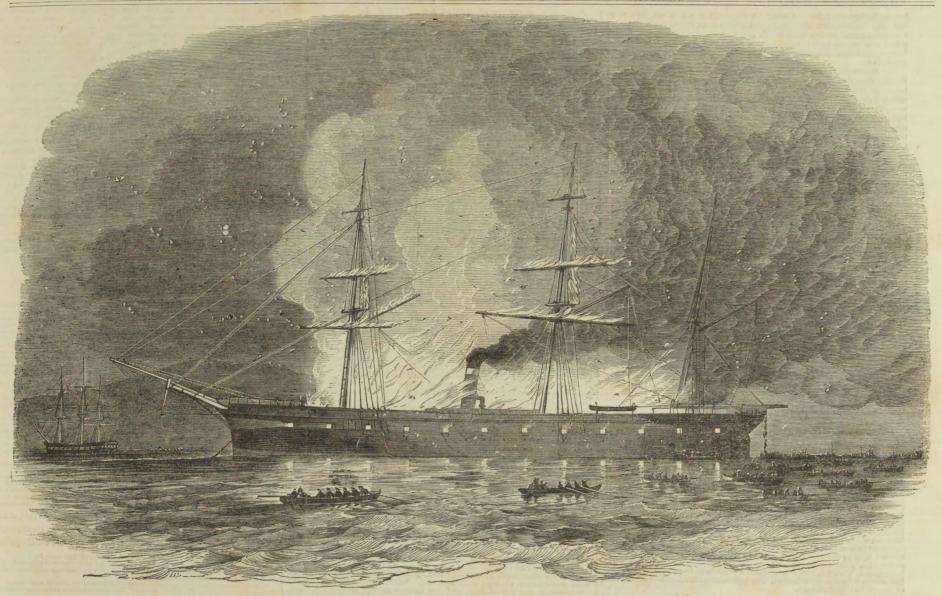
termined all the improvements connected with lenses, and all the dioptrical phenomena of the photographic camera.

In England there has not hitherto existed any medium of constant compaints and the public. We have to renter the pages of the LILLSTRINGT D LONDON NEWS the source to which have been made in photography during a during the property of the advances which have been made in photography during the source of the

portrait of the living or to copy the statues or the dead—to impress the landscape with its variations of light and shade, the solemn temple, or the gargeous palace—to record the pathway of a star—depict the surface of the moon—indicate the deviations of a magnet—mark the changes in terrestrial temperature, or register our atmospheric pressure—or, by microscopic aid, to preserve all the details of minute creation, and those fine researches which promise the realisation of the hope that the colours of external objects may be impressed in the camera-obscura of the photographic artist.



LXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF THE CHELTENHAM TRAINING COLLEGE, IN THE MUSIC-HALL OF THE ROYAL OLD WELLS .-- (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



BURNING OF "THE CITY OF PITTSBURG," AMERICAN MERCHANT STEAMER.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF PITTSBURG."

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Valparaiso, with the accompanying Sketch of the burning of the magnificent steamer City of Pittsburg, of the New York and San Francisco steamship line, on her voyage from the Atlantic States to California. Our Correspondent writes thus :-

H.M.S. Portland, Oct. 24, 1852, Valparaiso Bay.

H.M.S. Portland, Oct. 24, 1852, Valparaiso Bay.

At 3 A.M., the officer of the watch heard a bell on board the American merchant steamer City of Pittsburg, which vessel arrived here on the night of the 22nd, from Talcahuano, a port in the Bay of Conception, where she had called to fill up with coals; but, knowing her steam had been up all the preceding day, he supposed she was going to sea. About ten minutes afterwards, flames and dense columns of smoke burst out from the fore-hatchway. Turned the hands up, and sent all boats, with Head's portable pump, to her assistance, but found it was no use attempting to save the ship, the fire being occasioned by spontaneous combustion in the coals, of which she had 1240 tons on board. Got all the crew and passengers out of the ship (several of the latter, women and children),

with what little property they could save, by 3.50 a.m. The Captain left her by a rope's-end from the stern, at which time she was in flames fore and aft. The launch was sent at 4 a.m., with gun to fire at her water line, to hurry the sinking of the unfortunate vessel. During the morning, we collected all the crew and passengers on board, 108 of former and e4 of the latter, many of whom were completely destitute. The City of Pittsburg was a fine steamer, of 1875 tons, commanded by Cap. Forster. This was her second voyage from Philadelphia to California. She continued burning very furiously till 0.30 r.m., when she went down stern foremost, raising her bows so as to show 10 or 12 feet of the keel in 28 fathom water. The Commander-in-Chief has received a letter of thanks from the American Consultand consignees on shore, for the assistance rendered by English squadrons' boats (Virago and Portland).—I am, &c.,

HENRY HAND.

The Valparaiso Reporter states the vessel and cargo to have been insured for 279,000 dollars; her value being considered at 300,000. Speaking of the sad catastrophe, the Reporter states the subscription raised for the passengers on board the ill-fated City of Pittsburg to amount to nearly 4000 dollars, raised among foreigners and Chilenos; adding, "and we have no doubt that in our Venice of the Pacific, so well known for its benevolence, further steps will be taken by the inhabitants, aided by the American Consul, Mr. Duer, to procure a free passage for them."

WRECK OF THE "SUCCESSOR" IN THE MADRAS ROADS.

ROADS.

This year, says the Madras Spectator, the monsoon set in as hitherto, with rough and unsettled weather, and a great deal of rain, but a week earlier than usual. On the morning of October 8th, there was little wind; but it freshened up rapidly in the forenoon, and at two P.M. it was blowing very hard, with a tremendous surf on. At noon, two Dhonies swamped, their crews having previously jumped overboard, and aided by the Catamaran men, got safe on shore; two other Dhonies were soon afterwards driven on shore; and three smaller ones drove and were dashed to pieces—crews all saved. At two P.M. the weather more threatening, blowing in severe gusts with heavy rain and sea increasing, when the master-attendant made signal "weather is suspicious, prepare to slip and stand to sea." From ten A.M. until ten P.M. it was blowing hard in occasional severe gusts, with frequent rain, the wind veering from north to north-east, a heavy ground swell and a very high surf; current from the northward at the rate of three miles. Some time after, the signal for the ships to put to sea was made, several of them parted from their anchors, but they quickly got sail made and got clear out. The H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay also parted her cable, and stood out to sea, but returned to



her anchorage next day. Among the ships which put to sea, two were lost; viz. the schooner Struggle, which went ashore through the night at Covelong, about twelve miles to the southward; and the clipper Poppy, which was wrecked off the Ice-house: crew all saved but the gunner. This vessel was laden with stores, bullocks, and sheep, for the army in

which was wrecked off the Iee-house: crew all saved but the gunner. This vessel was laden with stores, bullocks, and sheep, for the army in Burmah.

The Correspondent who has obligingly forwarded the accompanying Sketch, thus describes the sad scene:—"The Successor had on board the horses of the officers of the Madras army now in Burmah, one only of which was saved, by swimming ashore through the surf: all the others, had prepared to put to sea; but one of her cables gave way, and she dragged on the holding anchor, every swell bringing her some fifteen or twenty yards nearer to the outer surf. A strong gust of wind with heavy rain now came on; and when the rain had so moderated as to enable the spectators to view the scene, the vessel was seen rolling in the surf; she had then on board a crew of 13 Europeans, 185 Maistries and Drivers, and 46 hired Syrangs and Lascars; making a total of 244 persons. She struck violently on her stern: her cable now parted; the ensuing swell brought her bow round in towards the shore, which she neared within two hundred yards, and then stuck in the sand, the sea making a regular breach over her. This happened immediately under the Lighthouse of Madras (which appears in our Sketch). The whole line of road was covered with carriages. The officers of her Majesty's 25th Regiment, with a number of their men, were on the spot. Captain Little, with a strong party of the Artillery, and the Master-Attendant, and with a numerous body of volunteers, were directing every effort to save the lives of those on board. Our Sketch is taken at the moment that Captain Little fired a rocket, and threw a life-line over the vessel: he actually succeeded in throwing four life-lines across her, but the people on board appeared not to know their use. They were all grouped together under the poop, their screams distinctly heard from the shore; a boat, accompanied by catamarans, is seen approaching the vessel, which it failed in reaching; four Europeans and thirty natives jumped overboard, and by the daring

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART.—The very beautiful and costly Museum of Ancient and Modern Art-Manufactures and Vernon Gallery, at Marlborough House, Pall-Mall, will be open (free) daily, from ten to four, to January 6. The splendid collection of ornamental and decorative art, and 45 pieces of rare and magnificent porcelain and portraits in enamel, lent by the Queen and Prince Albert, also a specimen of Palisy ware, are in the upstairs rooms.

also a specimen of Palisy ware, are in the upstairs rooms.

Society of the Friends of Italy.—The second evening meeting for the season of the members of this society was held on Wednesday, at the Music-hall, Store-street. Mr. P. A. Taylor presided; and there were present M. Mazzini, and several other members of the council. Mr. Douglas Jerrold was prevented by indisposition from attending. M. Mazzini did not address the meeting, being obliged by illness to withdraw in the middle of the proceedings. Prior to leaving the room, however, he wrote a note to the chairman, which was afterwards read, in which he stated that since the last meeting of the society five Italian patriots had been shot at Mantua, and a large number had been imprisoned for having had Bibles found in their houses. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CITY RAILWAY TERMINUS.—A meeting of the promoters of

of thanks to the chairman.

CITY RAILWAY TERMINUS.—A meeting of the promoters of this scheme was held on Wednesday. From the report read, it appears that during the stipulated period for receiving applications for shares, only 10,000 out of 25,000 had been taken and paid up. Under these circumstances it was proposed to apply to some capitalist who would sign the deed and pay the sum required to meet Parliament, but any dissentient shareholder could receive back, without any deduction, the amount of his deposit. Mr. Pearson thought some wealthy contractor would agree to construct the line at a schedule of prices, to be paid one-half in money and the other in shares. A large revenue would be derived by charging id. a mile for first, and 4d. the other class, and the success of the undertaking would be insured by the arrangement with the Great Northern Railway. Baron Rothschild and Sir J. Duke expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of the meeting, which, after some discussion, passed a resolution to the effect that they would leave the arrangements in the hands of the directors to carry out the suggestions contained in the report.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual examination of the children of this institution took place on Tuesday, and passed of with credit to the children and teachers. Many of the supporters of the charity were present.

Commercial Travellers' Orphan School.—At the anniversary dinner of this institution, which took place on Monday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—Mr. Moore, the treasurer, stated, the society had the run of £10,600 invested in Government securities towards the erection of the new schools in the neighbourhood of Harrow; and the committee entertained the hope of being able to lay the foundation-stone early in the ensuing spring. The receipts of the society for the past year had amounted to £4600, and the expenditure to £5000. Seventy-three boys and fifty girls—in all 123—were at present maintained and educated out of the society's funds.

and fifty girls—in all 123—were at present maintained and educated out of the society's fands.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—The charities of the rich were successful in providing good dinners for the destitute last Saturday. Mr. Cochrane's Soup Kitchen and Hospice, in Leicester-square, was the means of providing some 10,000 unfortunates with a bountiful dinner, 2000 of whom dined in a marquee erected in the yard. In aid of this appropriate act Lord Ward sent a cheque for £100, the Duke of Cambridge an ox, Sir J. Catheart a sheep, the Earl of Darnley a sheep, and Sir J. Shelley, M.P. for Westminster, a sheep. The City Hospice and Soup Kitchen accommodated 1360 persons with plum-pudding and roast leef and porter: 4800, in addition, were provided with dinners at home. In Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital, containing 34s patients; in Hanwell, having 965; and in Colney-hatch, having 1372, the inmates were regaled with roast beef, plum-pudding, mince-pies, and leer. As regards the prisons, no alteration took place in the dictary at the House of Correction. Coldbath-fields, or at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell; but, according to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor, through Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate, gave to each poor prisoner confined in Newgate. Whitecross-street, and Holloway New Prison, one pound of roast beef, one pound of potatoes, and one pint of porter. In the Queen's Bench considerable charities were distributed in food and money, exclusive of 3s. or 4s. to each prisoner, and 123 3d. loaves from the 1 rapers' Company. Miss Burdett Coutts also provided a Christmas dinner for 250 of the Westminster poor.

BOXING-DAY IN LONDON.—The various free exhibitions were all well attended on Monday. At the British Museum, from the hour of opening the doors (nine o'clock), a continuous stream of visitors poured into the building; and at half-past three, when the gates were shut, 75,250 persons had entered the building. At the National Gallery the total number of visitors was 69,710, and the when the gates were shut, visitors.

and the Museum of Orna, ental and Practical Art, had upwards of 70,000 visitors.

SUDDEN DEATH .- A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of Sudden Death.—A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of life occurred on Tuesday afternoon, in the Strand, to a gentleman named John Issett, a musician, residing at No. 5, John-street, Tottenham-court-road. The deceased was passing along towards Charing-cross, and when near the new el ctric clock he suddenly staggered and fell down in the street, as if in a fit, and insensible. Assistance being at hand, he was forthwith conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital. Mr. Adkins, the house-surgeon, immediately attended on him, and used every available means to produce restoration, but without offect.

Photographic Society.—We understand that measures have been taken for the immediate formation of a society, to be called the Photographic Society of London; the first general meeting of which is to be held the third Thursday in January, at the Rooms of the Society of Arts.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The long-room of the Custom-house has recently been entirely renovated. This fine apartment, with its lofty roof and noble proportions, now shows to the greatest advantage.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS .- Bir hs registered in the week, ending Saturday, December 25—miles, 738; females, 643: total, 1351. Deaths during the same period—ma es, 445; females, 426: total, 871. The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS .- At the Royal Observatory, METEOROLOGICAL OBEERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.746 in. The mean temperature of the week was 46.8 deg., which is 7.8 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was above the average on e cry day of the week. It was highest on Monday, when it rose to 51.4 deg., which is 11.8 deg. above the average, and lowest on Thursday, when it fell to 39.8 deg., which is 11 deg. above the average. It rose on Friday and Saturday to about 49 deg., or 11 deg. above the average. On Thursday the wind was E.S.E.; in the rest of the week generally in the south-west. The mean difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 6.1 deg.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recentl/ been made:—Rectories: The Rev. R. D. Duffield, to Calnthorpe, Lincolnshire; the Rev. F. P. Gilbert, to High Halden, Kent; the Rev. J. Milner, to Eiton, Stockton-on-Tees; the Rev. A. Fritchard, to Ashley, Wilts; the Rev. H. J. A. F. de Salis, to Fringford, Oxfordshire; the Rev. T. P. Sproule, to Scaldwell, Northamptonshire; the Rev. R. H. Taylor, to Halwell, Devon; the Rev. F. H. Barber, to Scdgelourn, near Evesham. Vicarages: The Rev. N. Germon, to Gussage All Saint's, Dorset; the Rev. T. E. B. W. B. Leigh, to Newboldon-Avon, Warwickshire; the Rev. W. Marshall, M.A., to Ilton, Somersetshire; the Ven. C. J. Smith, M.A., to Erith, Kent; the Rev. G. D. Adams, to East Buddleigh, Devon.

Adams, to East Budleigh, Devon.

A parliamentary paper which has just been issued contains several abstracts from the latest returns made by the Archbishops and Bishops, in pursuance of 1 and 2 Vict., c. 156, sec. 53. From these it appears that the total number of benefices in England and Wales was 11,728 in 1850, and upon 8214 of these there was a glebe-house. It also appears that 6132 clergymen were resident in the respective parsonage-houses, 664 in the houses appointed by the Bishop in his license, and 1281 within the limits of the benefice, there being no parsonage-house; making the total number resident 8077. The total number exempted from residence was 1361; but of these 439 pr formed the duties of their parishes. The principal grounds of exemption are residence m other benefices, official chaplaincies, and offices and materships in the universities and public schools. The number exempted by license, on the ground of infirmity and other causes, was 674, of whom 176 were doing duty in their parishes. Number non-resident without license or exemption, 917; of whom 522 were doing the duties in their par.shes. The number of sequestrations was 51; and from 357 benefices no return was received.

A petition from the University of Glasgow, signed by the Lord

A petition from the University of Glasgow, signed by the Lord Rector and the Principal, has been prepared for presentation to her Ma-jesty, praying for the removal of the college building from the present to a more favourable site.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT HARROW.—The adjourned inquest on the body of John Bartholomew, the guard, killed on the night of the 22nd, when an express, which had met with an accident, was run into by a goods-train, concluded on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdet of "Accidental death, caused by a fracture in the tire of the leading wheel of engine 289—such fracture being occasioned by the iron of the tire not being properly welded; and the jury recommend that in future greater care should be used in testing the tires of railway wheels; and that the Messrs. Sharp—of Birmingham, the makers of the engine—do provide for the family of the deceased John Bartholomew."

THE CARD-CHEATING CASE AT BRIGHTON.—Richard Sill, the attorney, whose name has so often appeared before the public in reference to the card-cheating case at Brighton, and who was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court, has been liberated from the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, a writ of error having been allowed in his case, which will be heard in a superior court at some distant period.

May recovery Accompany The following is an extract of a

Melancholy Accident,—The following is an extract of a letter dated Lisbon, Dec. 20, received vià France:—"Mr. Heald (Lola Montes' husband) went out in one of the vessels of the Royal Yacht Club, having in his company a beautiful young lady. The yacht foundered in sight of her Majesty's steamer Infextible, which instantly manned a boat with fourteen hands to rescue them; not only were they unsuccessful, but the fourteen hands were also drowned.—Times.

UNPRECEDENTED PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA AND BACK.—The fine clipper-ship Marco Polo, J. N. Forbes, commander (one of Messrs. James Braines and Co.'s black-ball line of Australian packets), arrived in the Mersey about noon on Sunday last, from Melbourne, after one of the most remarkable voyages ever recorded. The Marco Polo sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July, and her outside run in sixty-eight days. She sailed from Melbourne, on her return, on the 11th of October, and arrived at Holyhead at three r.m., and in the river as above stated; having, as will be seen, made the voyage in the unprecedented space of five mouths and twenty-one days. On the homeward passage she ran 316, 318, and 306 miles during three successive days; and, on several occasions, made seventeen knots an hour for several hours together.—From the Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 28.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that a fair average money-business has been fransacted in the national securities, this week, the market has scabilited signs of weakness, and prices have not been supported. The market value of Comolo is, by many parties, considered too high for investment; but, if reference be made to former years, it will be found that we have had a higher range in the quotations than at present. There has been more doing in the Unfunded Debt, the premium on which has steadily advanced.

The intelligence just at hand from Australia has tended to keep alive the excitement in reference to the future, and to support the prices of the shares of the numerous banking and other companies lately started. In the shares of the Australia control that the shares of the Australia control to the shares for every present share, or will pay a bonns of £50 per share to those who do not wish to be interested in the new undertaking, entitled the "Peel River Janual and Julich £5 each must be paid, so as to give a working capital of £100,000.

The arrivals of builloin have been principally confined to £210,000 in gold from Australia, and 250,000 dollars from New York. From the United States our advices are of a most favourable character, and, judging from the extensive and, we may add, increasing demand for British-manufactured goods, it is tolerably clear, especially as there is a small p

24 prem.; Peel River Land and Mineral, 14 to 2 prem.; Great Nugget Ye.n, 3 to 3 prem.

A moderate business has been doing in Railway Shares. In the general quotations we have no material change to notice. The traffic receipts upon all the leading lines is considered good. The total "calls" for January are £1.024,260. The proportion called by foreign companies is £079,820. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—
ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 107; Caledonian, 67; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 18;

Dublin and Belfast Junction, 41\(\frac{3}{2}\); Eastern Counties, 13\(\frac{3}{2}\); Eastern Union, 10\(\frac{3}{2}\); Edimburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 29\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Northern, 82; Great Western, 95\(\frac{3}{2}\); Lancashire and Yorkshire, 85\(\frac{3}{2}\); Leeds Northern, 17\(\frac{3}{2}\); London and Blackwall. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); London and Brighton, 107\(\frac{3}{2}\); London and Brighton, 107\(\frac{3}{2}\); London and Morth-Western, 12\(\frac{6}{2}\); South-Western, 91\(\frac{1}{2}\); Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31\; M.dland, 80\(\frac{3}{2}\); Midland, Great Western (Ireland), 51; Norfolk, 54\(\frac{1}{2}\); North British, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); North Staffordshire, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); South-Eastern, 84\(\frac{1}{2}\); Waterford and Kilkenny, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 72\(\frac{1}{2}\); Vork and North Midland, 60\(\frac{1}{2}\). Lines Leased At Fixed Rentals.—East Lincolnshire, 147\(\frac{1}{2}\); Hull and Selby, 113; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\).

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Union, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\); Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per (ent, 153\); Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New (£10), 11\(\frac{1}{2}\); (itto (£6), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 150\(\frac{1}{2}\); North British, 102\(\frac{1}{2}\); Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\); York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103.

Foreigh.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Faris and Orleans, 39\(\frac{1}{2}\); Sambre and Meuse, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); Pipper India Scrip, \(\frac{1}{2}\) prem. ex new.

Min.ng Shares have met a steady market. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Angio-Californian, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Australian, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Now Grenada, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Nouveau Monde, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Port Phillip, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Santiago di Cuba, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Mar posa, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Yot, Cobre Copper, 49\(\frac{1}{2}\); New Grenada, 1\(\frac{1}{

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this reek coastwise, has been very moderate, viz., 1840 quarters, mostly from Essex and Kent. he general quality of the supply was inferior. By land carriage a few runs came fresh to hand, et the show of samples of both red and white was comparatively small. The amount of usiness doing was far from extensive, but we have no change to notice in the quarters of there was rather more inquiry for forward delivery parcels. From abroad 7760 quarters of

k.

d Market.—Linseed has been in good request, at full prices. Clover steady, and quite as In other articles, very little doing:—

seed, English, sowing, 50s. to 55s.; Baltic, crushing, 40s. to 48s.; Mediterranean and a, 48s. to 52s.; hempesed, 37s. to 41s. per quarter; Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per ews. Brown rd-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 10s.; and tarcs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per bushel. English ed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £0 9s. to £10 9s.; foreign, £8 10s. to £10 5s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 15s. to £5 0s. per ton. Canary, 38s.

ices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d, to 7½d.; of household er 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Neekly Average.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 29s. 9d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 29s. 4d.; beans, 34s. 11d.; peas, 32s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s. 3d.; barley, 30s. 1d.; oats, 18s. 6d.; rye, 29s. 4d.; beans, 36s. 2d.; peas, 28s. 2d.; peas, 28s. 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—On the whole, our market is tolerably firm, and prices are well supported. Common sound Congou is selling at from 10d. to 104d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on sound Congou is selling at from 10d. to 104d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on Ay85,491 bb. against 40,463,891 bb. in 1851.

Sugar.—Owing to the holidays, scarcely any sales have taken place in raw sugars. Refined goods are quoted at from 48s. to 48s. per cwt. The total clearances to the 25th December were 6,037,150 cvt., against 5,573,879 ditto in 1851.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon is in fair request, at from 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt In other kinds of coffee very little is doing.

Rice.—The denand is hes active, yet prices are supported. Cephalonia and Zante currants are selling at from 35s. to 70s.; Valencia raisins, 40s. to 44s.; and Muscatels, 64s. to 90s. Provisions.—The inguiry for Irish butter is atcody, and prices, layer have an active, but a steady, and prices have an active, but a price of the selection of the selection

ons.—The inquiry for Irish butter is steady, and prices have an upward tendency. So. to 10s.; Limerick, 80s. to 12s. Silgeo, 76s. to 82s.; and Cork, 88s. to 90s. per cwt. and foreign butters are, in some instances, held for more money. Bacon is in dla. to 2s. dearer. Irish, 48s. to 52s.; Hambro', 48s. to 52s. per cwt. Lard firm, 2s. for hladdered, and 58s. to 62s. for kegs. Other kinds of provisions are steady.—The damand for tailow is heavy, and prices are again lower. P. Y. C. on the spot, are also been supported by the standard for the spot for the spring delivery. Town tailow is 45s. per cwt., rough fat, 2s. 63d, per 8 lbs.
fair average business is doing in this market, and late rates are well supported. Se. 6d. to 30s. per cwt.—The mis in good request, and somewhat dearer. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; als. 5d. to 1s. 5d.; and Havannah, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d. per gallon. There is less doing the value of which is in favour of buyers. British-huade spirits are in request, at 8 strends and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 18s. to 2s. 10d. per gallon.—Mercia is an account of Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 18s. to 2s. 10d. per gallon.

1 1s. per lond.—Trade dull.
Friday).—Buddle's Weat Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Carr's Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Helewall 1s. 8d.

Ly the value of which is in favour of buyers. British-made spirits are in request, at 5 s. 50. do. 19 s. 50. and 5 cmers dull, at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 10d. per gallon.

2 s. 50. do. 3d. 6 cmers dull, at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 10d. per gallon.

2 straw. — Meadow hay £2 15s. to £4; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £5; and straw, £1 11s. per load. Trude dull.

(Friday).— Buddle's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Carr's Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Holywell, 15s. 6d.; 15s. 6d.; Bodry. — Buddle's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Bodry. — Buddle's West Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Gosforth, 16s. 6d.; 15s. 6d.; Bodre Main, 17s.; Hilton, 18s.; Haswell, 18s.; Kelloe, 17s. 6d. per ton.

(Friday).— Owing in some measure to the holidays, the amount of business doing in so fa hops is very limited, and late rates are barely supported;— Mid and East Kent 10s. to 15s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 85s. to 108s.; Possex ditto, 84s. to 100s. per cwt. sicklet (Friday).— To-day's market was very scantify supplied with beasts, yet their quality was good. All breeds commanded a steady sale, at, in some instances, an adnitude of the sensor from the 1sle of the supply of which was limited—met a slow inquiry; nevertheless, prices were well din every instance. We had the first arrival of lambs for the sensor from the 1sle of There was more business doing in calves, the prices of which improved fully 2d. per Prime small porkers sold freely, at full currencles. Large hogs were a dull sale. We were in moderate request, at from £14 10s. to 24 succh, including the consult calf lils, to stak the offitiss—Coarse and interior. 12d. to 3s. 4d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; prime sould litto, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime sould litto, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime 18d. and 18d. 2s. 8d.; prime South Down ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; prime sould litto, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime price sheep, 500; calves, 4s. 4d. and 18d. Carlon had 16 price pass, 500; calves, 4s. 4d. and 18d. 2s. 8d.; prime small benefit of the sale and Loadenhald (Friday).—The general demand ruled somewhat active, and were freely supporte

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1852. ADMIRALTY, DEC. 17.

W. J. KERRIDGE, Deptford, cheesemonger.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

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W. H. PERCIVAL, Bloomsh COLLIER, Hatton-Garden, bo TALL and J. MINGAY, Crawfor

R. SMART, Leith, printer. A. TURNBULL, Glasgow, tea-

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

stead, Essex, by the son of the Rev. W. T. Alexander Brown.

DEATHS.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

OYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.— MOXDAY, JANUARY 3, will be revived Shakspeare's historical play of KING JOIN; and the new and original comic Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN FAIR STAR; or, the Green Bird, the Daneling Waters, and the Singing Tree. Tuesday, 4, the Iron Chees and the Pantomime.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock. Stalls, Se., which can be accured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four-Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

NR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHILDREN of ALL AGES.—Mr. John Parry will give the Entertainment on MONDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 17th JANUARY, at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Stalls to be had only of Mr. R. OLLVIER, 19, Old Bond-street; and Mesars, LRADER and Co., New Bond-street. Private Boxes to be taken at the Hall.

ALLE ROBIN.—THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES EUROPEENNES, 522, Pleachdilly.—EVERY EVENWEAUTES EUROPEENNES, 522, Pleachdilly.—EVERY EVENMillie, Fruience Bernard, M. Roux, and ENERGOLIST.
WEDNESDAY and SATE BODA 4, 1 a., Orchestra, 2a.; Stalls, 2a.; Amplithentra,
E., Chillers under ben vers, Half-enter. Tickets may be had at at Mr.

S. WOODIN'S SOIREES COMIQUES.
—Crowded Houses! Triumphant Success!—EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock, at the ROYAL MARIONETIE THEATIE,
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SKETCH-BOOK O'EEN for public inspection, being an instructo,
grotesco, comico, pictorio, musico, and eccentrissimo Entertaisment,
of an entirely novel nature, illustrative of the men and manners of
the age.—Admission, Is.; Reserved Scata, 2s.; Dress Stalls, 2s.; Private
Boxes, 41 ls. "This is one of the most amusing Exhibitions of the
lay."—Times, Oct. 26.

MUSEUM of ORNAMENTAL MANUFAC-THE Museum will be OPEN to the PUBLIC every day, from 37th De-beembor to 6th January; but closed to students. Catalogues, 2d. each W. R. DEVERELL, Secretary.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and DRAWINGS, choice Specimens by leading Artists, is NOW OYEN, at their GALLERY, No. 121, Pall-mail, opposite the Opera Houss Celonnade, from Ten till Dusk. Admission, is. Gallery, 121, Pall-mail.

JOHN BRITTEN, Secretary.

Pall-mail.

OYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

—ENTITIELY NEW EXHIBITION.—An OPTICAL and MUSICAL ILLUSTRATION of a MDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Morning and Evening.—LECTURES: By J. H. Pepper, Bog, on the Emilless Anusements of Chemistry, adapted to a Juvenile mulience; by Dr. Bachhoffhore, on the Pullosophy of Scientific Recreation; by Mr. Crispe, on Balborning.—Dissolving Views, including Day and Night Views of Walmer Castle, Walmer Church, &c.—Admission, la; Schools, and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

If Economs, and Cameren under ten years of age, man-press.

IFE of WELLINGTON.—The Additional Pictures.—The INTERIOR of ST. PAUL'S (in which will be introduced by an efficient Choir, accompanied by the Organ, the Dirge; also, Handel's Funeral Anthem: Lying in State; the Funeral Procession; Walmer Castle, and the Duke's Chamber, are now included in this, the only complete DIORAMA of HIS GRACE'S LIFE ever exhibited. Daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission: 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

aud 3e.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—
This new MOVING PANORAMA, painted from his Sketches, rande upon the spot by J. S. Prout. Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, is EXHIBITED DAILY, at 209, REGENT-STREET, next the Polytechnic. Among the principal scenes are 1-yrmouth Sound—Madelrn—Cape of Good Hope—South Sea Whale Fishing—Melbourne—Geslong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydney—the I Blue Mountains—Summer-hill Creek—Ophire—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight. The doscriptive Lecture is given by Mr. Prout. who resided many years in the color, and in the color, and in the color, and in the color, and begin o'clock, during the holidays.

The L. N. D. O. S. T. A. N.—This. Grand Movings.

HITCH, and Bignt of cock, during the holidays.

HINDOSTAN.—This Grand Moving DIORAMA, from CALCUTTA to the HIMALAYA, is now EXHIBITED DALLY, at the ASLATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Baran, Portman-equare, at Three and Eight o'Clock. The Museum open half an hour before each exhibition. Painted by Mr. P. Phillips, C. Louis Haghe, and Mr. Kuell, from Drawings by Lieutenant-Collard. Admission, 1s, 2s, 6d., and 2s, 6d.—"We strongly recommend all those who come to Loudon during this feative season to pay a visit of the Diorama of Hindostan."—Eritish Army Despatch.

CALDWELL'S SOIRES DANSANTES
EVERY EVENTNG-Admission, 6d.—from 8 till 12. Grand
JUVENILE NIGHT, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, commencing at 7. Admission, 6d. Six Private Lessona, at any hour, 11 la.—Dean-street, Soho.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDEN'S of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the Regent's-park, OPEN to Visitors, on payment of SIXPENCE each, EVERY DAY, except Sunday, until Thursday, January 6th, inclusive.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION of POULTRY, PIGEONS, and RABBITS, will take place in the spacious GALLERIES of the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET and KING-STREET, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of JANUARY.—Admittance: First Day, January 11th, 5a.; Children under twelvo, 2s. 6d. Wedneaday, Thursday, and Friday, 1s. cach. Open from daylight till Ten in the evening.

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W. W. SHEATH, 284, Regents-treet, has the honour of informing Ludies that he has lust received from Paris several cases of extraordinary IRICH SILKS, suitable for Dinner, Wedding, and Walking Dresses, at greatly Reduced Prices; viz.:—

150 Fashionable Brocatelle Robes, at 5 guineas, usual price 8 guineas, 15 ditto, Embroidered (Goloured Bouquets), 65 guineas, worth 10 guineas.

meas.
25 litch Brocaded Satins and Glacés, from 45s. to 75s. the dress.
25 the Richest Moiré Antiques, from 50s. to 5 guiness.
10 Tarcels of French Glacés and Sutherland Suths, 3s. S.', per yard.
10 ditto Rich Lyons Velvet (Black and Coloured), 8s. 9d. per yard,
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The BALLOT amongst all the uncompleted Shareholders who Joined on or before the 13th of DECEMBER, 1822, for one Hundred Rights of Choice of Allotments on the Society's Estates, will take place at the Officea, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on SATURDAY, JANUAIY, 8, 1853, at Twelve o'Clock precisely.

A further Ballot amongst the uncomplete Shareholders for Fifty Rights of Choice will take place on SATURDAY, 15th of JANUAIY, at Twelve o'Clock. All presons who take and pay on shares on or before the 14th, will participate.

The Society has already purchased the "Cedars" and "College of Civil Engineers" Estates, at Putacy, in Enat Surrey; and the "Rectory Estate" at Ealing, in Middlesex; and negrociations are in progress for the purchase of other valuable estates in the Home Counties.

28, Norolk-street, Strand. CHAS. LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Sec. Dec. 29, 1852.

Dec. 29, 1852.

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PECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,—To Bank
Managers and Bank Officials.—The Directors of the United
Guarantee and Life Assurance Company desire to give notice to
upon the folding appointments in Banks, that they have resolved
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NELSON MEMORIAL FUND for his daughter HORATIA.
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Commander B. Lancaster, R.N., 16 A, Connaught-square.
The investigations made by the Trustees on the part of the General Committee of the Nelson Memorial Fund, unfortunately confirm the remarkable statement that Horatia, the daughter of the great Nelson, although bequeathed by him as a legacy to his country, has received no Government provision whatever.
A provision for this lady, the only favour the dying hero asked of his country, and which will be a worthy memorial to our Nelson, will, however, be raised without difficulty, if those who really honour Nelson's memory will themselves collect from their friends contributions (moderate in amount, that many may have the pleasure of Johning in the memorial), and forward their collections to the Trustees, or to one of the eminent banking-houses at foot, who have offeced every facility:—Sir R. P. Glyn and Co., 67, Lombariance of the contributions of the state of the contribution of the contribution of the contributions of the contribution of

Glasgow the Union Bank of Secutand, Glasgow.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—39, Albermarket, Piccalilly.—Valuable newly-invented, very small, powerful Waistooat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for Yatching, and to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Gamekeepers. TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3 inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the Double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the Waistooat-pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and Race-course Glasses, with wonderful powers a mbute object can be clearly seen from ten to twelve miles distant.—Invaluable newly-invented spectacles.

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query 16ss., but the fact that the Slave-trade has docreased in preportion as the trade in Palm Oil has increased "--bit. Cleggy 17ss., it is

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Labbb and Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street,

for its repeated ablutions

Some change, however, is rapidly necessary, or else England, from having been the highest nation, will be reduced to the lowest level

of any in Europe, and we shall sink into an amphibious race; or, worse still, be driven to go to Holland, to witness the novelty of a bit of dry land.

velty of a bit of dry land.

As it is, we cannot help pitying those poor creatures who passed Christmas-day by their firesides in company with the rain; that is to say, if there could be any fireside or fire in a room into which the water was pouring by every possible aperture. Then again, if the fire was extinguished, how did they cook their dinner? and, another mystery, how was

extinguished, how did they cook their dinner? and, another mystery, how was it served up? Did they all sit round the table with life-preservers about their waists? Did the waiters keep moving about on pattens or stilts? Were the cruets, and the lamps, and the different things fastened to the mahogany, as in the cabin of a ship, to prevent their being shaken from their proper places by the violence of the storm? Did the guests sit under umbrellas? Were the company all arrayed in suits of the strongest Macintosh to prevent their getting a greater soaking than is allowable even on Christmas-day. These are mysteries as deep as the

ting a greater soaking than is allowable even on Christmas-day. These are mysteries as deep as the Atlantic itself, and which we have as little inclination to fathom. Festivities, under these aqueous circumstances, must have been, we are afraid, as lively as passing Christmas-day with Undine, and the fishes, on the ground-floor of her marine abode; or as cheering as spending the joyful holiday at the bottom of the tank of the Polytechnic, with the bold diver in his diving-bell. It would have been useless setting the plum-pudding on fire with brandy or rum, for the pittless flood would have extinguished the blue flames in a minute; and, as for flaming bowls of punch, or a round game of

A WATER SKETCH, BY PHIZ,

OF CHRISTMAS AND ITS FESTIVITIES. THE rain has fallen, and so has the Derby Ministry, and it would seem as if the deluge was to be the joint deluge was to be the joint consequence of both. This is sad, for it is not agreeable to begin the new year under a wet blanket. Such a garment is at no time particularly agreeable to wear; but, at this festive period, when every one is expected to dance, we are afraid it will strike a chill, and perhaps the rheumatism, into the movements of the fashionable world. The only parties

world. The only parties of the season will be water-parties; the only figure danced, and that with the water up to our knees, will be La Pool. We shall re-quire swimming-belts to quire swimming-beta to enable us to go down to supper, and boats to carry us home. We shall have to sleep on cork-mattresses, so that, if the deluge does commit an aquatic burglary into our bed-rooms, we may vice with the inundation. commit an aquatic burglary into our bed-rooms, we may rise with the inundation, and float for our lives up the chimney. But, however, there is one drop of comfort, which we can fish up, like a pearl, from the bottom of these deep waters, and that is, that the country will be perfectly safe from a French invasion—for, supposing Louis Napoleon did sail with the finest army that ever conquered on terrafirma; still, he would never be able to effect a landing as long as the whole of England was under water; for, though we have been in the patriotic habit for ages of calling Frenchmen. "French Frogs," still it is well known they are not born with the same talent for swimming, nor with an equal facility of rising again to the surface after they have been some time down at the bottom. In this way no invading foot will be placed upon In this way no invading foot will be placed upon English soil; though it becomes an anxious ques-

foot will be placed upon English soil; though it becomes an anxious question with many Englishmen when they are to see that same soil themselves. Time, finding not a single field where his agricultural scythe is likely to be called into requisition, has apparently thrown it aside, and is now figuring away, with a vigour worthy of Vauxhall, as a Turncock, in which character he has been turning the water on at a pretty rate—such as our water companies, who generally know how to "lay it on," would doubtlessly like to have the charging for. The country, in consequence, is nothing but a large hydropathic establishment; and we, the unwilling patients of this compulsory Cold—water Cure, are indulging in endless shower paths and douches from every bursting water-spout, or else taking involuntary sitz-baths, on the top of lamp-posts, on floating haystacks. We believe it is the custom with many people to talk, at the beginning of a new year, of "turning over a new leaf;" but how will it be possible for them this year to carry this wise resolution into effect, when there is a carcely a tree visible, and every leaf has been carefully washed away long ago? We hope that Fortune will very quickly give a new turn to her Wheel, for really, as far as England is would have standard the blue flames in a minute; and, as for flaming bowls of punch, or a round game of snap-dragon, they would have been as much put out as the persons making the attempt to light them. Dancing must have been equally out of the question, for it would have been as absurd as a party of bathing-women at Brighton or Ramsgate, dancing a quadrille amongst themselves at high water. Such aquatic entertainments may be admirably adapted for Tritons and Nereides, or for young ladies who sport in muslin dresses under the waves, in a Neptunian ballet, at the Opera-house; but for Englishmen, who prefer dry sofas and easy chairs to the best seat you could offer them in an oyster-bed, the change from dry to wet is not of such a nature as to endear the barometer to their Christmas recollections.

The country has been under a sheet of water for some time; and we trust this sheet will now be rapidly withdrawn, for to be standing in a wet sheet at a period when every one is supposed to be enjoying himself, is a matter of penance which we hope England will never be subjected to at Christmas-time again.

CHRISTMAS AND THE FLOODS .- DRAWN BY PHIZ.

concerned, it has been lately very little better than a water-wheel, every stroke of which has been a stroke of ill-luck to the surrounding country, by flooding it. We long to behold the face of Nature again, which has too long been hidden under a sheet of water—and to see how it looks after having been so repeatedly washed! We are afraid it will not shine any the brighter

THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN.

THE success of these popular Chessmen has been commonsurate with their novelty and excellence, and it is scarcely too much to affirm that they have superseded all the patterns hitherto in use. That this would inevitably happen might have been inferred when they were first published to the Chess-playing world; for, while fashioned upon a new and artistic model, in which classicality and grace are combined, they are constructed, also, with a view to utility—which quality is evinced in the characteristic difference of the pieces, the breadth of the

bases, and those diversities of proportion whereby the combinations of the game may be perused without doubt or obstruction. These advantages, which belong so exclusively to the Staunton pattern, were apparent at the first, and experience has but tested and corroborated them. The carton-pierre box to contain the men—of which the annexed Engraving is a representation—with its turreted corners and Saxon arches, happily intermingled with the insignia of the game, has been devised in a similar spirit of appropriateness, and gives a further interest and speciality to the "Staunton Chessmen;" which, we may likewise add, as an example of ivory work, reflect considerable credit upon the manufacturers, Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton-garden, from whom they emanated.

MASONIC TESTIMONIAL

THE presentation of an elegant Testimonial to Jonathan Gooding, Esq. timonial to Jonathan Gooding, Esq., by the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Suffolk, took place at a Provincial Grand Lodge, holden by special appointment, in the Assembly-room, at Ipswich, on Thursday, the 14th of October last. The gift, a very elegant Silver Inkstand, was presented by the R. W. Provincial Grand Master Sir E. S. Gooch, who addressed the brethren, and spoke in high terms of Brother Gooding's devoted zeal to revive the gentle in high terms of Brother Gooding and devoted zeal to revive the gentle influences of the Craft, during the period of his secretaryship, from which he had lately retired. Brother Gooding replied in an eloquent address; and, at the close of the proceedings of the Lodge, the brethern particle of a supprison here. thren partook of a sumptuous banThe Inkstand bears the following inscription:-

Presented to Brother Jonathan Gooding, Esq., on his retiring from the office of Provincial Grand Secretary for Suffolk, by his Masonic Brethren, in grateful testimony of his sterling worth and energetic zeal which he so satisfactorily exerted in his responsible office.—1852.

The Inkstand is most appropriately decorated with the various assonic emblems; and the centre is surmounted with a figure of



SILVER INESTAND, PRESENTED TO BROTHER JONATHAN GOODING, ESQ., BY HIS MASONIC BRETHREN.



CARTON-PIERRE BOX FOR THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN